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Journal of Agriculture

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

Volume XLII, No. 5.
Established 1871.

MAY, 1906.

5 Years 45 cents.
1 Year 10 cents.

FOUR BEST ROSES.



MAMAN COCHET, pink; rosy pink with silvery shadings; very large pointed bud, immense open flower, exquisite in form and fragrance; splendid for beds, and unsurpassed for pots; certainly the queen of pink Tea Roses.

MAMAN COCHET, white; a sport from pink Maman Cochet, having all of its good qualities, but with white flowers; a charming white rose.

HELEN GOULD, intense carmine-crimson; buds long, flowers full double, borne in great abundance all the season; excellent for beds and fine for pots.

ETOILE de LYON, deep, golden yellow; buds and flowers of enormous size, freely produced; the best yellow rose for general cultivation.

You can make no mistake in buying these four choice Roses. Everybody should have them. All are perfectly hardy, healthy, vigorous, free-blooming and everblooming. All bear charming, pointed buds, which develop into enormous, faultless flowers, double, deep and full; exquisite in rich and lovely coloring; surpassingly beautiful in form and fragrance. There are none better.

For 25 cents I will mail these four fine Roses, guaranteeing their safe arrival.

THESE FOUR ROSES FREE.

Order only \$1.00's worth of seeds selected from Floral C. le during this month (May 1906), and these four Roses, good strong plants, will be mailed you FREE. If you do not want so many seeds yourself get neighbors to club with you. Or, send 25 cents for the four Roses alone. You will make no mistake in getting these Roses.

**GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,
La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.**



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GAILLARDIA



HELIANTHUS



LOBELIA



MARIGOLD



ALYSSUM



ANTIRRHINUM



ASTER



BALSAM



BELLIS



CANDYTUFT



CAPSICUM



CARNATIONS



COSMOS



DAHLIA



DIANTHUS

GRAND PREMIUM ROSES FREE.



Roses. They should be at every home. See title page.

Order only \$1.00's worth of seeds selected from the Floral Guide during this month (May 1906), and these four Roses, **Maman Cochet, pink, Maman Cochet, white, Helen Gould, carmine-crimson, Etoile de Lyon, golden yellow**, good strong plants, will be mailed you FREE. If you do not want so many seeds yourself get neighbors to club with you. Or, send 25 cents for the four Roses alone. You will make no mistake in getting these

A FEW CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

Price, per packet, 3 cents, unless otherwise stated.

- Acacia** lophantha, the beautiful Fern Tree. Makes a grand window plant in one season. Also good for shady bed near the house.
- Eucalyptus** rubicunda, Horse Chestnut, ornamental tree for the lawn, 5 cts.
- Ageratum**, new, large-flowered, dwarf sorts, fine for beds or pots; mixed.
- Alonsoa**, lovely, free-blooming, bright-colored annuals for pots or beds; flowers mostly rich scarlet, plant pyramidal, best sorts mixed.
- Alyssum**, Sweet, excellent for edging and baskets, ounce 25 cents.
- Antirrhinum**, (Snapdragon), new semi-dwarf, large-flowered, fragrant varieties; fine for garden or house; many colors; special mixture.
- Aster**, Christmas Tree, branching out like a Pine tree, fine for small cut-flowers, plants fifteen inches high, all colors mixed, 5 cents.
- Aster**, Double, Complete mixture, all varieties.
- Aster**, Improved Peony-flowered Perfection, Sunlight, light yellow, 5 cts.
- Aster**, Park's Yellow Quilled, the best yellow Aster; two feet high; lovely quilled flowers. Very large, free-blooming variety.
- Aster**, New Victoria, splendid large flowers, very double, finely imbricated petals, one of the most showy Asters grown; all colors mixed.
- Aster**, New Marvel, globe-flowered, double, white with a distinct blood-red centre. The color contrast is odd and handsome.
- Aster**, Noble, a new type similar to Cactus-flowered Aster, with long, tightly-rolled petals, double, very large, snow white, 5 cents.
- Aster**, Ostrich-feather, enormous flowers with twisted petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum; rich colors from white to almost black; mixed.
- Balsam**, Improved Rose-flowered, as double as a Rose and of all shades as well as spotted; mixed.
- Browallia**, New Giant, elegant large blue flowers in profusion; splendid pot plant in winter; fine for gardens in summer.
- Bellis**, Giant Double Daisy, charming hardy edging; also fine for pots, very early spring bloomer; white, rose, crimson; finest mixed.
- Calliopsis**, New Compact, very floriferous, crimson, gold, marbled, m'x'd.
- Candytuft**, special mixture, beautiful grown in masses; all varieties.
- Canna**, New Gladiolus-flowered; Crozy's finest mixed; unsurpassed.
- Capsicum**, Ornamental Peppers, finest mixture of all shapes, sizes and colors; fine garden and pot plants; a pretty hedge plant; mixed.
- Carnations**, Hybrid early-flowering, very large double, fragrant flowers of all shades from white to dark crimson, also striped and marked; bloom in the first season; hardy, mixed.
- Celosia**, Giant Dwarf, Coxcomb, crimson, rose and orange in shades, saved from finest combs; showy for beds or pots; mixed.
- Celosia**, Feathered, the new plume-flowered sorts in all colors; splendid.
- Cosmos**, Early-flowering, superb fall flowers, white, rose, crimson and yellow, delicate foliage. A beautiful cut flower for vases; mixed.
- Dahlia**, Double and Single, finest mixture of all colors, as easily raised as Zinnias. Showing great diversity in form and color.
- Dianthus** Chinensis, lovely Pinks blooming the first season; all colors and markings in finest mixture. Easily grown in a sunny place.
- Diaseia** Barbaera, the new annual. Pretty African.
- Eschscholtzia**, California Poppy, silvery foliage; all colors mixed.
- Eucalyptus** Gunnii, Older Tree of Tasmania, white flowers; 5 cents.
- Gaillardia** grandiflora, new compact, a superb summer bedding hardy perennial; flowers showy and continuously produced all season; mixed.
- Helianthus**, Sunflower, double and single, mixed; effective in groups.
- Hibiscus**, new Giant Primrose, splendid perennial, blooming first season; grows six to ten feet high, bearing large golden Hollyhock-like flowers.



MIGNONETTE



MIMULUS



MYOSOTIS



NICOTIANA



POPPY



PANSY



PETUNIA



PHLOX



PORTULACA



SCABIOSA



STOCK



ZINNIA



VERBENA



TROPAEOLUM



ACACIA



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NICOTIANA



POPPY



PANSY



PETUNIA



PHLOX



PORTULACA



SCABIOSA



STOCK

Job's Tears, *Coix lachryma*, ornamental grass with pretty bead-like seeds, used for fancy work; 50 seeds 8 cents, ounce 25 cents.

Lobelia, New Perpetual Blue, very showy basket and edging plant; flowers large, intense blue with white eye. Also Lobelia in mixture.

Malva crispa, Crinkle-leaved Mallow, 10 feet high.

Marigold, French and African, double sorts, all colors in finest mixture.

Mignonette, Sweet, new, richly scented varieties, white, red, yellow; seeds start quickly, plants soon come into bloom, finest mixture.

Mignonette, common, excellent for bee pasture, oz. 10 cents; lb. \$1.25.

Mimulus, Large, Gloxinia-flowered, tigris varieties, mostly shades of yellow, orange and white and red, spotted, mixed.

Mirabilis, Four-o'clock, special mixture of new, dwarf, spotted-leaved, all colors. A sweet-scented evening bloomer.

Myosotis, Forget-me-not, special mixture of the new, large-flowered, early varieties, all colors. A dainty, fragrant little flower.

Nemesia strumosa, new colors, large-flowered, very showy, mixed.

Nicotiana Sandera, the Sander's superb New Star Flower, open day and night; elegant for pots and beds; very profuse blooming, white to carmine; exceedingly beautiful. Mixed; 3 pkts. 25 cts., 1 pkt. 10 cts.

Nicotiana affinis, the Jasmine-scented white Star Flower; handsome.

Nigella Damascena, Love in a Mist; white and blue flowers, mixed.

Oenothera, Evening Primrose, large-flowered, golden yellow; mixed.

Poppy, a superb mixture of Carnation-flowered, Ranunculus-flowered, Peony-flowered, Shirley and Tulip Poppy in all colors. Fine annuals.

Pansy, Superb Large-flowered, complete mixture of all colors; plants vigorous and bushy; flowers of enormous size, fragrant and exquisitely marked; properly planted they bloom from spring until late fall.

Park's Star Flower, a grand semi-trellis bedding and pot plant; with enormous leaves and great heads of fragrant flowers all summer.

Petunia, choicest bedding, special mixture of the old and new varieties.

Phlox Drummondii Hortensiaeflora, the new, free-blooming, compact variety; splendid for beds, also for pots; all the fine colors in mixture.

Portulaca, Double and Single in fine mixture, all colors from white to rich crimson, some superbly marked and striped; mixed.

Ricinus, New Giant and other sorts mixed; for groups or hedges.

Salpiglossis, new large-flowered, gorgeous colors; finest mixed.

Salvia, large early-flowered kinds, showy grown in masses; best mixed.

Scabiosa, Mourning Bride, giant double-flowered, white, rose, lilac, scarlet, black, blue, etc., showy, excellent for bouquets; in best mixture.

Schizanthus, Butterfly Flower, Orchid-like blooms in great profusion; many colors, all richly marked; for potting or bedding; finest mixture.

Ten Weeks' Stock, New Giant Excelsior, the earliest blooming of Stocks; spikes of large, rose-like, deliciously scented flowers in many bright colors; a good garden or house plant; mixed.

Tropeolum (Nasturtium), Tom Thumb, dwarf, splendid for bedding or for pots; very rich colors, free-blooming all summer; finest mixed. Oz. 15c.

Viola, Tufted Pansy, finest mixture of all colors from white to deep purple, many variegated; first-class for beds; hardy, scented; mixed.

Verbena, Mammoth-flowered, superb mixture; very large, sweet-scented flowers in large clusters; showy in beds; all the fine colors.

Wallflower, New Parisian, a grand sort; large, showy flower clusters, deliciously scented; blooms the first season.

Zinnia, New Mammoth, in splendid mixture of all colors; flowers almost as large and showy as Dahlias, covering the plant with a mass of bloom the entire season. A most easily grown annual.

Everlastings—*Acroclinium*, mixed; *Ammobium alatum*, Gomphrena, mixed; *Helipterum sanfordii*, *Helichrysum monstrosum*, mixed; *Rhodanthe*, mixed; *Gypsophila*, mixed; *Xeranthemum*, mixed. I can supply separate packets of all of these.

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.

Cardiospermum (Love in a Puff), in variety, mixed.

Cypress Vine, white, rose and scarlet, mixed.

Cobea Scandens, lovely purple bells; climbs thirty feet.

Dolichos, Hyacinth Bean, superb mixture, all sorts.

Gourds and Cucumbers, grand special mixture.

Gourd, Nest Egg, ornamental in growth; fruit useful for Nest Eggs.

Humulus, Variegated Hop, splendid vine.

Ipomoea, finest mixture of all varieties.

Morning Glory, Japanese, in finest mixture.

Maurandya, charming vine, all colors in mixture.

Sweet Peas, Park's large-flowered, best new mixture; lb. 50 cents, ¼ lb. 15 cents, ounce 5 cents.

Thunbergia alata, a splendid trellis vine; special mixture of all colors.

Tropeolum, Nasturtium, giant climbing, large-flowered, best mixture of all colors; lb. 60 cents, ¼ lb. 20 cents, ounce 6 cents.

For seeds of other annuals and climbers, also for seeds of Biennials and Perennials, and for the Window Garden, see Park's Floral Guide.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, Lanc., Co., LaPark, Pa.**



ZINNIA



VERBENA



TROPEOLUM

Petunia, Park's Superb Hybrids.

Single and Double, special mixture, 4 pkts. 10 cts., 1 pkt. 3 cts.



The Giant, plain and fringed, Hybrid Petunias I here offer cannot be surpassed in size, coloring, texture or markings. They are enormous, and show the most gorgeous colors and striking contrasts.

Gloriosa, very rich velvety red, some with white spots, some with white throats, many beautifully fringed; per packet..... 5
 Tigred, margined and veined, a fine display of markings, many ruffled, and all odd and exceedingly handsome; per packet..... 5
 Purity, enormous pure white flowers, some elegantly fringed and ruffled; per packet..... 5

Oculata, varieties with white, yellow and spotted throats, often finely ruffled, large and effective; per packet..... 5
 Emperor, velvety red, rose and carmine; very rich and effective, the flowers of many superbly fringed and ruffled; splendid; per packet..... 5
 Double Giant Petunias, the finest, saved from the best hybridized flowers; first quality, per packet 5

Mr. Park:—The large-flowering Petunias, (single), were beautiful. There were several colors and all were unusually large and finely-shaped. They are covered with bloom now, and I shall keep them in the window for the winter. I had good success with all the seeds ordered, but those mentioned were unusually fine. Bertha M. Knott, Dekalb Co., Ind., November 2, 1905.

Mr. Park:—I sent last Spring and got a three-cent packet of Petunias. They were "Ruffled Giants", sure enough. They were great beauties. Try them. Mrs. Vena B. Heffner, Braxton Co., W. Va., Oct. 26, 1905.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Vol. XLII.

May, 1906.

No. 5.

MAY.

O'er field and woods the news has gone,
And little flowers are springing;
You feel it in the breath of dawn,
And in the sparrow's singing;
The orchard trees are bourgeoning,
The winds are out at play,
And all the earth is listening
To hear the voice of May.

Wash. Co., VI. Florence Josephine Boyce.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER.

DEAR Flower Folks:—Blooming in the greenhouse during March and April is a plant mostly known as *Habrothamnus elegans*, but which is properly classed as *Cestrum elegans*. It belongs to the *Solanum* family, and is a shrubby, climbing plant of much beauty, introduced from Mexico in 1844. It is of rapid growth, especially when given plenty of room in rich soil, and when treated under favorable conditions every branch will terminate in winter in an immense drooping cluster of delicate, tubular flowers, exquisite carmine in color. It thrives well when bedded in the greenhouse or conservatory, and is a plant of more than ordinary merit, although rarely found in plant collections. The figure given on this page, fairly represents a fully developed cluster.

Propagation is effected by either seeds or

cuttings. The latter, however, is generally successful, and is to be preferred, where good cuttings can be obtained.

I like this plant on account of the ease with which it may be grown, as well as its free and continued blooming habit. Those who give it fair treatment will certainly be pleased with it.

That showy group of little plants upon the greenhouse bench is *Primula obconica grandiflora*. Aren't the flowers and clusters large, and the colors varied and attractive? The wonderful improvement has been brought about by good care and careful selection. Years ago, when the French-

man, Vilmorin, received this plant from China, and introduced it, the flowers were small, and were produced in small clusters. We can hardly realize the great improvement made. Well-grown specimen plants of the improved strains, in eight-inch pots, are perhaps more showy and beautiful than those of the best strains of Chinese Primrose, the flowers being almost as large, in larger and more graceful clusters, and so numerous that the foliage can hardly be seen. The flowers are now both plain and fringed, and range in color



FLOWER-CLUSTER OF HABROTHAMNUS ELEGANS.

from pure white through shades of red to rich carmine. I believe they will be as popular as the Chinese Primrose, when they become better known. To produce fine specimens get the

best seeds, and never allow the seedling plants to become stunted because of crowded roots, poor soil, or lack of moisture. Shift promptly into larger pots as they develop, and

P. OBCONICA. give plenty of light, air and sun, avoiding severe heat and sudden changes of temperature. Three young plants will fill an eight-inch pot, and become a gorgeous mass of bloom. Any person can grow this Primrose from seeds, and when once known it will be considered indispensable.

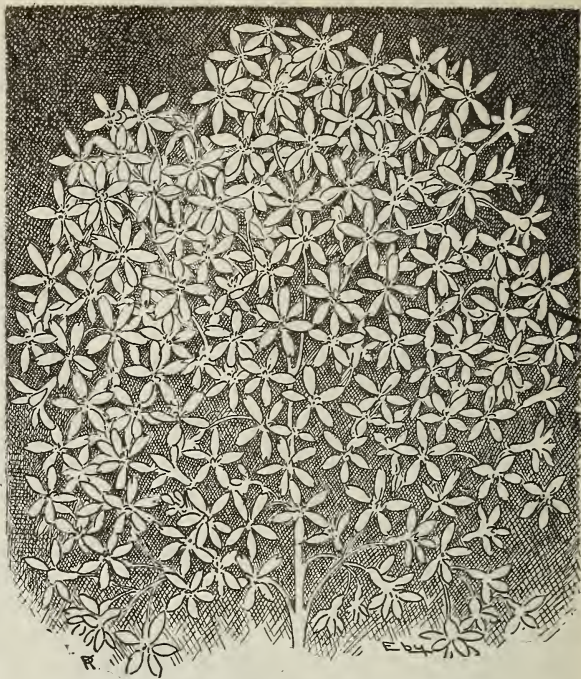
Those pretty little Begonia plants that are springing up in the walks and beds—the ones with reddish stems and graceful light green leaves, growing almost like weeds, are of the old hardy sort, Begonia Evansiana. In a short time they will develop into nice big plants, and will bear great clusters of delicate, rosy flowers, keeping up the display until cold weather comes. These little plants are mostly starting from miniature tubers (*a*), which the older plants produced at the axils of the leaves last season, and dropped upon the soil as they matured. They have been dormant all winter,



BEGONIA EVANSIANA. foliage and flower.

but now are responding to the warm, bright sun-rays of spring. A new tuber is forming, which is represented at *b*. In a protected, well-drained, sandy soil the older plants endure the winter outdoors, and will often live and bloom in the garden for years. The roots are tuberous, and the plants are among the easiest to grow of all Begonias. They like a light, porous soil and partial shade when planted out, and the bed should be where the wind from the north and west will not be severe. As a window pot plant this Begonia is beautifully surpassed. It is beautiful in both

This tall, robust plant with sycamore-like leaves and huge panicles of silvery down is Senecio petasites. I have it bedded in the



INFLORESCENCE OF SENECIO PETASITES.

greenhouse, but it does equally well in large pots. It is now eight feet tall, and the silvery down is simply the pappus or silk of the seeds. The flowers come every year about Christmas, and remain in fine condition till in February, when they are gradually replaced by the silky seeds. The large illustration shows a blooming panicle. The plant is of very easy culture, and is sure to bloom in either the window or greenhouse, even when conditions are unfavorable. Its massive, silvery foliage, as well as its profusion of golden bloom recommend it to all who have room for such a robust plant.



CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA.

What a handsome plant is Cryptomeria Japonica! It is of rather slow growth, but every branch retains its beauty almost indefinitely, and its delicate, mossy green foliage, so rich and graceful, always calls forth

the highest expressions of admiration. Many say they prefer a plant of this superb Japanese *Cryptomeria* to one of the Norfolk Pine, as they consider it equally as beautiful and graceful, while it will thrive under care that would ruin a Norfolk Pine. It will doubtless become a popular foliage plant when better known.

Do you notice those lovely blooming vines that decorate the greenhouse posts? They are simply the golden and scarlet double *Nasturtiums*. The scarlet is rather more delicate and graceful than the golden-flowered, but both have rich green foliage and showy, lasting flowers in great abundance. These vines are satisfactory either for winter or summer, and I enthusiastically recommend them. Planted out in summer they are fine for a hedge or trellis, and the flowers are more numerous and of longer duration than the single-flowered, while they are equally as fragrant. They are propagated from cuttings, as the plants bear no seeds.

NASTURTIIUM,
DOUBLE SCARLET.



CHRISTMAS ROSE.

In leaving the greenhouse take a look at the little group of blooming plants outside by the door. Aren't the flowers handsome? They are Christmas Roses, *Helleborus Niger*. This clump has been in bloom since February. The dark, bronzy foliage retains its beauty all winter. The plant is a native of Europe, and has been in cultivation since the sixteenth century. It deserves a place in every hardy collection, because of its hardy character and its very early, showy Dog-wood-like flowers. A small shrub will quickly increase to a large one, making a fine show. Your Friend,

The Editor.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA.

ONE of the most beautiful and free-blooming of shrubby pot plants is *Bougainvillea glabra*, a little flower cluster of which is shown in the accompanying illustration. It was introduced from



Brazil in 1861, and its gorgeous beauty, combined with the ease with which it may be grown, has made it popular wherever it is well known.

The flowers are small, tubular, and of a yellow color.

They are borne in clusters, each cluster protected by three broad, purple bracts, as indicated in the sketch. These bracted clusters are produced in bunches along the slender, whip-like branches, which become great wreaths of bloom in the spring, and remain so for a period of several weeks, the blooming period of a large plant extending over half of the year.

Young plants are propagated from cuttings of half-ripened wood placed in moist sand. They are generally tardy in striking roots. Turfy loam, well-rotted manure and sharp sand make a good compost. Prune to get the plants in good shape, but avoid severe cutting back. Toward autumn dry off the plants to ripen the foliage and set buds for the next crop of bloom. A sunny exposure and a rather warm temperature is needed to bring the plant to complete development.

Streptosolen.—This is a monotypic genus, that is, it includes but one species, which is *S. Jamesonii*. It is a native of Columbia, introduced in 1847. The flowers are orange-colored, and produced in terminal corymbose panicles. The plant is an evergreen shrub growing four feet high, and blooming in early spring. It requires support, unless specially grown, and a plant in full bloom is gorgeous. It is propagated from seeds and cuttings, and grows freely in a rich soil largely composed of sand. It is sometimes catalogued as *Browallia Jamesonii*. A well-grown specimen was this year exhibited at the Spring Flower Show of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, held at Philadelphia.

Black Spider.—Mrs. Cole, of Indiana, wants a remedy for black spider on *Chrysanthemums*. She probably refers to the so-called red spider, which is as often black as red, and which is not a spider, but a mite. Sponging or syringing the leaves both sides with soap suds, to which has been added a little kerosine oil, say a teaspoonful to a gallon of suds, mixing it well, will eradicate the pest.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

Geo. W. Park, Editor and Publisher.
LaPARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 45 cents for five years, prepaid. Single subscriptions per year, 10 cents. On fine paper 25 cts.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

MAY, 1906.

Circulation Bulletin.

Number of copies printed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters, for April, **405,350**.

Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts, for April, **405,039**.



Bougainvillea Glabra.—This is a greenhouse climber, but can be trained as a standard. It produces long wreaths of purple-bracted flowers in abundance, and is exceedingly attractive when in bloom, which is during early spring. Young plants are started from cuttings of half-ripened wood placed in sharp sand with bottom heat. Use a compost prepared with three parts sods and one part leaf-mould, adding sharp sand to make the material porous. Avoid stable manure, but applications of liquid manure will be found beneficial. In November and December rest the plants for six weeks by with-holding the usual supply of water. Later cut away the slender, weakly growths, and prune back straggling branches. Properly cared for they are satisfactory pot plants, being of easy culture and very attractive and beautiful when in bloom.

Farfugium Grande.—When this plant fails to do well take it out, wash the roots, and after separating them repot in fresh, rich compost with good drainage. Remove such leaves as are unhealthy, and sponge the others off with soap suds. Keep in a shaded but well-lighted place, watering rather sparingly till growth begins, then water freely. Plants often do well bedded out in summer at the east side of the house, repotting in the fall.

PRIMULA FLORIBUNDA.

THE little bundle-flowered Primrose now advertised as the Buttercup Primula, is a pot plant of more than ordinary merit. It forms a rosette of veined



foliage, from which numerous stems rise, bearing whorls of showy, clear yellow, fragrant flowers. The plant blooms continuously in winter, and often makes a fine display during part of the summer. It is easily grown from seeds, and as easily cared for as a

Chinese Primrose, to which it is a desirable companion. It is a plant that can be highly recommended for the window or conservatory.

For Dense Shade.—If you have a densely shaded spot where scarcely anything will grow, plant there a group of Caladium esculentum. The denser the shade the better will this huge-leaved tropical plant grow. When the weather is warm and the plant growing freely give it plenty of water, using liquid fertilizer occasionally, and the enormous size and beauty of the leaves will surprise you. For carpeting the ground beneath the plants sow seeds of Kenilworth Ivy. These two plants thrive well where the sunrays are entirely excluded.

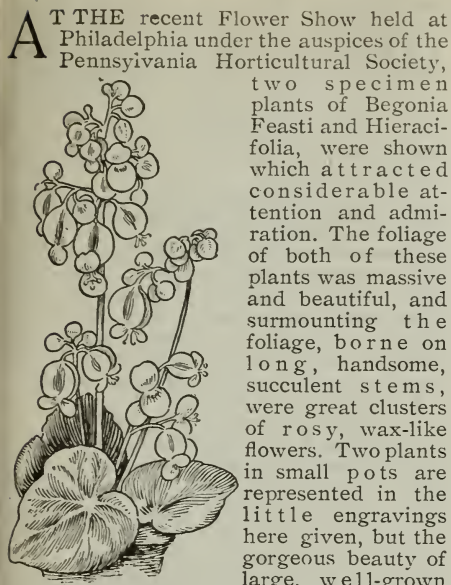
Begonia Weltoniensis rubra.—Mrs. Flanders, of Maine, sends a Begonia leaf with little clusters of bloom, like that shown in the engraving, and asks for its name. It is Begonia Weltoniensis rubra. This sort has coral-like stems and silky leaves, and blooms freely and almost perpetually in summer. It has a tuberous root, and thrives under only ordinary care. An old, but worthy sort.



Seedling Verbenas.—Verbenas grown from cuttings are often troubled with a fungus, which makes the leaves turn brown and unsightly, and injures the plants. Seedling plants, however, are mostly healthy, bloom almost as early as cuttings, and, as a rule, the flowers are deliciously fragrant. Verbenas should have a sunny, exposed situation, rich soil, good drainage and sufficient moisture at the roots to keep them in good growing condition.

Sour Earth.—When earth in pots become offensively sour it is well to repot the plants in a fresh, rich, porous compost, supplying good drainage. If this is not practicable, apply a light top dressing of lime or ashes, stirring it into the surface. An alkali, as lime or wood ashes, will neutralize the acidity, and make the soil sweet.

TWO FINE OLD BEGONIAS.



BEGONIA FEASTI. specimens can hardly be imagined from such diminutive plants.

Begonias thrive in a porous soil made up of rotted sods, manure and sand, equal



BEGONIA HIERACIFOLIA.

parts, provided with good drainage. Avoid the hot sun, and if possible give them a moist atmosphere. Repot when the roots become crowded. The different species of Begonias have been improved until now they are among our handsomest plants.

CINERARIA STELLATA.

BLOOMING plants of the new *Cineraria stellata* are quite gorgeous when well-grown. They assume a pyramidal form, attain the height of three or four feet, and are glorious masses of rich bloom, exhibiting a great variety of glowing and beautiful colors, some varieties with variegated flowers. The plants are easily raised from seeds. If started in the spring they will bloom the following winter. Grow in pots, shifting into larger ones as the plants develop. The flowers are smaller than those of the old *Cineraria hybrida*, but far more numerous, and the plants more showy.

About Tuberous Begonias.—The finest plants and flowers of Tuberous Begonias are from small tubers, say from three-fourths of an inch to an inch in diameter. The growth is then more robust, and the flowers larger and handsomer. The older tubers begin to lose their vitality, and, as the growth of an old tree is always stunted compared with that of a young one, so it is with Tuberous Begonias. You can mostly buy the small, young tubers at a price much below that of the large, older tubers, and they are always to be preferred. Those who have a practical knowledge of these Begonias will buy and plant only the young, healthy tubers, to get the best results. In appearance they are not attractive, but in culture they are far more satisfactory.

Christmas Peppers.—The various ornamental Peppers are handsome pot plants suitable for room decoration in winter when properly grown. Prince of Wales, with lemon fruits, Tom Thumb, with dark scarlet fruits, and Kaleidoscope, white fruits changing to red, are all fine varieties for pot culture, and if the seeds are started in small pots rather late in spring and shifted into larger ones as they grow, finely developed plants well set with fruits may be produced by the time you need them. They will grow in any rich potting compost, and do not mind the hot sun if kept well watered, but do not let the sun-rays strike the sides or rim of the pot. All are easily grown from seeds.

Pruning the Lilac.—As soon as the flowers of the Lilac fade cut away the clusters to prevent the formation of seeds. Also prune out any dead or dying branches, and any parts that give the bush an unsightly appearance. The strength of the roots will then go to the development of a vigorous growth and the formation of strong cluster-buds for next season's bloom.

Fertilizing Shrubbery.—Do not neglect to fertilize the shrubbery in the spring, if you wish thrifty plants and handsome flowers during the season.



TREATMENT OF PRIMROSES.

I FIND Primroses the most satisfactory winter-blooming plants in my rather large collection. The Chinese Primroses are first on the list, then Obconica, Forbesi, Stellata, etc. I always prefer to grow my plants from seeds sown in April or May.



For soil I use leaf-mould and coarse, sharp sand, in the proportion of one part of sand to two parts of leaf-mould. The boxes in which I sow the seeds are about 8 x 5 x 2 inches. These are filled to the top with the coarsely sifted soil, then well settled by jarring, and pressed firmly down with a block of wood. I then thoroughly scald with boiling water. When nearly cool I sift a thin layer of the soil on the surface, and sow the seeds either in rows or broadcast. If the seeds are very fine I mix them with a little sand before sowing. I now sift a very small amount of the soil over the seeds, barely covering them, and press lightly with a block. The next step is to cover with a pane of glass and set in a cool place. I use an east window in April. If in May I set out of doors in some shaded, cool spot. Every afternoon, about an hour before sunset. I remove the glass and give air for a half hour. Before replacing the glass the moisture should be removed from it. As soon as the seedlings are well up the glass should be permanently removed. I transplant into pots, using the same mixture of woods earth and sand. I have lost many by transplanting them too soon. My "fingers seem to be all thumbs," so I wait until the seedlings are larger than is generally recommended. The pots are set in shallow flats, each holding about two dozen, and moss or sand is packed around them to keep them moist, as I am very busy in summer and cannot give them attention every day. When the roots nearly fill these pots, I transplant into four-inch pots, in a soil mixture of one-half leaf-mould, one-quarter sand and one-quarter well-rotted cow manure, in which they remain the first winter. My Primroses are kept during the winter months in an east window, and at a temperature of about fifty degrees.

I have now a handsome French Giant Primrose, pink in color, which has been one mass of bloom since October, and it is in its second winter. The old plants are nev-

er thrown away until fall. In October I look them over and select the strongest and finest colored, and repot. The Obconicas and Forbesi, I divide in May and repot, treating them the same as young plants.

The handsomest Primrose I have ever grown Mr. Park tells me is the variety of "Punctata elegantissima." It is large, fringed and rich purplish crimson with distinct white spots.

[NOTE.—The contributor enclosed a flower and leaf of this fine Primrose, from which the artist made the accompanying sketch.—Ed.]

I water the seedlings in the boxes with a whisk broom or a hand sprayer. My greatest trouble is to protect the young plants from heavy rains, which beat them into the soil. Falling leaves from trees must be kept off, or in damp weather they will cause the plants to rot. Rose M. Adam.

Litchfield Co., Conn.

Crassula Cordata.—This is one of the most daintily beautiful winter-blooming plants I have ever grown, and seems absolutely sure to grow and bloom even under the most discouraging treatment. To have it at its best, plant three or four small plants in June or July in a large hanging basket and suspend it in a well-lighted window. Give plenty of water and if convenient sprinkle the foliage occasionally (it will thrive without this however) and by winter it will be a mass of beautiful succulent dark green foliage, hanging far below the basket. The dainty lace-like little blossoms are rosy white and bloom in large panicles in the richest profusion. Everyone admires it.

Wayne Co., Mich. Mrs. M. F. Snider.

Gloxinias.—I have been asked frequently how to grow Gloxinias. Get some soil from around an old dead tree, or inside of an old stump, mix it one half fine pond sand. Sift through a fine sieve. Fill cigar boxes two-thirds full, wet with boiling water to kill insects; when cool sprinkle the seed on the surface, cover with glass, and they will germinate and grow like so many cabbages.

Marion L. T.

Cumb. Co., Me.

Rex Begonias.—They do well in a north and east screen porch. The soil is part leaf-mould and part loam. I water them only when the soil gets rather dry. Then I set the pots in a pan of water, and let them absorb the water. The leaves I dust off with a soft cloth. When a leaf grows dry or breaks, I take it off, stem and all, put it in a glass of water and in a few weeks I have another rooted Begonia. Rex are truly royal plants. Georgia Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Browallia.—My Browallia bloomed for two months last fall, and has been in bloom for a month now. You do not praise it half enough in the Magazine.

St. Clair Co., Mich. Mrs. E. Terralls.



FLOWER SPECIALTIES.

VARIETY may be the spice of life, but in a small flower garden too much variety is unpleasant. Plenty of one kind of plant makes a better show. If the space is limited, select for each season some flower that you love and devote your energies to that; revel in it. One summer let your largest flower bed be a mass of purple Heliotrope. Fill one small bed with the white variety and another with the pale lavender. This gives character to your garden. For another summer select another favorite. Have plenty of one thing rather than a mixture of many plants. In the first place the effect is better. In the second place the plants grow better because the soil is made to suit the needs of one kind of plant.

Do not let things get scattered and strung about the garden. Primness on the one hand and crazy patch work on the other are to be avoided. Five hundred Tulips scattered over a garden are bewildering. The same number grouped against shrubbery or blooming in a corner of the lawn, make a fine show. It is the same with all plants. A hedge formed of a dozen or so lilac bushes is more attractive than the same number of shrubs in variety, because the hedge of lilacs gives character to the place. A garden of Lilies, great beds of the madonna Lilies and borders of Lilies of the Valley is wonderfully lovely and no one could pass it without noticing it, while a few Lilies and a little of everything else, is too common to attract even a glance. A wild flower garden made of mixed seeds is interesting, but it should be in some out-of-the-way place. One summer we had nothing but Gloxinias on the piazza. The effect was fine. Another summer we had Tuberoses in pots and boxes and nothing else, we liked it better than the usual mixture. It is better to make a specialty of some plant each season.

Iredell Co., N. C.

E. T. W.

My Geranium Bed.—In one part of our lawn the soil was sandy and poor. I wanted a large Geranium bed, and there seemed no place for it except in this arid spot. So we dug a hole the size of the bed, and about two feet deep, and filled this in almost level with manure; on this we piled the sandy soil taken out, making a sort of mound, and in this set the Geraniums. I have never seen a bed grow more luxuriantly, or bloom more constantly.

Kings Co., N. Y. Maude Meredith.

GLADIOLUS.

THESE are a favorite flower of mine. They are easy to cultivate, and suitable to cut for decorating purposes, as the flowers remain in bloom so much longer than many of our bulbous beauties. Give a round, or oval bed, well drained, and good sandy loam not too rich. Fill with Gladiolus, planted about four inches beneath the surface, as early in spring as you dare to plant them. Cover with a little loose litter, as soon as they show their green spears above ground. Give the soil a good working, and scatter Portulaca seeds or Phlox Drummondii, over the surface. Border the edge with Little Gem Sweet Alyssum; and your bed will soon be a "thing of beauty." The carpeting seems to serve as a shade to the bulbs, and does not in any way retard their growth, and serves as a background for the stalks and blades of the Gladiolus. Besides, the blooms brighten the bed before the Gladiolus blooms.

When the stalks die down, dig them carefully, tie them in bunches and hang up to dry. Preserve all the tiny bulblets that form on the main bulb as they will produce flowering bulbs. The best way to preserve them, is to put them into a tin can, fill with dry sand. And keep in a dry frost-proof place. The large bulbs I usually tie up in a paper sack, and keep where it is dry. I do not know many flowers of so easy culture that will give more pleasure.

Alice R. Corson.

Henrico Co., Va., Mar. 29, 1905.

Zephyranthes.—These are members of the Amaryllis family and require the same treatment. There are six varieties—Sulphurea, Floribunda and Andersoni yellow; Candida and Atamasco, white, and Rosea, reddish or pink color. Some of the varieties are hardy in the open ground anywhere south of the Ohio, and probably will survive the winters north if given some protection from the winter. Like the Amaryllis they succeed best when they are allowed to remain in the same place without being disturbed unless necessary.

Martin Co., Ky. William C. Mollett.

Gaillardia Lorenziana.—An easy-grown, beautiful annual to raise, and yet one seldom seen, is Gaillardia Lorenziana. When well-grown the flowers are beautiful, the stems long and wiry and the blooms very lasting when cut. The coloring is very fine, combining brightest shades of scarlet, crimson, maroon and gold. They are not hurt by ordinary frosts, and retain their beauty in perfection much later than any annual I know of. Try them once, and you cannot help recognising their great merit for massing, and also for cut flowers.

Gar Heil.

Macon Co., N. C., Oct. 23, 1905.



THE ABUTILON.

ALMOST every one knows the value of the Abutilon as a window plant, but its beauty and usefulness in the flower garden are but dimly guessed at by many successful flower growers. In the garden, the varieties which show a tendency to lankiness in the window, soon grow more branching and bushy, and form little trees of the handsomest shape if given very moderate care. It will grow and thrive in any good soil, but shows a preference for that which is fairly rich and not too sandy, and yet it should be porous enough that water will not stand on it. The Abutilon will stand a good deal of moisture however, and frequent showerings add greatly to the beauty of its foliage. It grows very rapidly and is rarely troubled with insect enemies. The bell-shaped, swinging flowers are extremely graceful, and a plant in full bloom is superb for decorative purposes. The leaf of the Abutilon strongly resembles the leaf of the sugar maple tree, only it is much smaller, and indeed the plant is frequently called Flowering Maple. The variety known as *A. Thompsonii* has very handsome leaves of variegated green and yellow. *Souvenir de Bowne* is distinctly beautiful in foliage, even without its large graceful golden yellow bells so richly veined with scarlet. The leaves are very large, and broadly marked with white. This variety is a remarkably free-bloomer and very handsome either in pots or bedded out in summer. The new Abutilon *Saintzii* is strikingly beautiful, the leaves are also green and white but more sharply contrasted than *Souvenir de Bowne*, and the habit of the plant is dwarfer. *Snowstorm* is a pure white variety, a free-bloomer, and very pretty indeed. *Grandiflora* is a deep golden yellow and a fine bushy grower. *Infanta Eulalia* is to me the loveliest of them all, with its short stocky growth, charming green foliage, and exquisite, large cupped blossoms of the softest, purest rose-pink.

Wayne Co., Mich., Mar. 24, 1906.

Mary Foster Snider.

CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA.

THIS is easily grown, and is one of the best of the flowering wild vines of the south. It does best in good garden soil. It will grow wherever a Morning Glory will. It forms tubers in the ground, and these can be lifted in autumn, where it is not hardy, and planted out in spring. It will stand a good deal of cold in the ground, the vines freezing off to the ground and sprouting up in spring. It can be raised as an annual, as it blooms in three months from seeds. This is not the best way, however, for the older the roots the larger the vine, and the more flowers it will produce. It blooms continually the whole summer and fall, if seed-pods are nipped off.

Try it, as an out-door vine, and you will be surprised, if you believe what the catalogues generally say about its height. I find it generally classed among low climbers, from four to eight feet high, but I find it seldom stops under fifteen feet, and will grow twenty feet or more when given a good chance.

Mrs. Lenora Vaughan.

Vermilion Co., La., Feb. 20, 1907

Tuberose.—Set them in rows in the garden in May, if the weather is warm. Every year plant a few off-shoots from the parent bulb, and in three years or less they will bloom. They should be planted where the hot sun will shine the longest, and with plenty of water, the fragrant waxen blooms will reward you at the close of summer or early fall. After severe frosts take up the bulbs, handling them carefully not to injure the embryo flower-stalk; cut the top off, leaving two or three inches on the bulb—drying a few days in the shade, then packing in dry, sifted sand, leaving them beside the stove-pipe all winter.

Mrs. M. W. Marsh.

Lincoln Co., Kan., April 3, 1906.

Mimulus.—A variety of this flower, known as Musk Plant, is very pretty and fragrant and ought to be cultivated more frequently. It requires a shaded place and plenty of water. Its flowers are small, but the musky fragrance of leaves delightful.

Eliza J. Ryman.

Luz. Co., Pa., Feb. 14, 1906.

Nasturtiums.—Of course every one has Nasturtiums, as every one should. I let mine trail over the ground. I think they bloom better and longer, and are more vigorous.

H. A. T.

McDowell Co., N. C.

Hollyhocks.—These perennials are showy and lovely as a back ground for smaller flowers, and no trouble to cultivate, once started from seeds or roots.

Mrs. M. W. Marsh.

Lincoln Co., Kan., April 3, 1906.

DWARF CANNAS.

IHAD two seeds of Dwarf Cannas filed till the white showed through at one end. Then I planted in a cigar box filled with a mixture of garden soil and coarse sand, watered, and covered with a pane of glass, and set on the warming oven. In a little while the corn-like leaves appeared, and I transplanted them singly into cans. I planted them out in June, giving them very rich soil. In July they were in bloom, and bloomed until October 10th., when they were cut down by frost. The red one grew to be over four feet tall, and the yellow one was three feet high. The flowers of both were real large, and the leaves fine. When dug up I had a gallon of tubers, or more, from those two little seeds.

E. S. Watson.

Boone Co., Neb., Oct. 16, 1905.

Aster Beds.—Buy Asters in separate colors, then plant your seed in rows, and mark each row so you will know the color. When they begin their second pair of leaves they can be transplanted. A round bed with white in the centre, then a space filled with lavender colored, and a border of purple, makes an artistic arrangement. Then also a pale pink and lavender are lovely together. Scarlet and white, or with pink is effective. The pink and white Asters can be mixed with purple and white. It is a pity not to have them artistic, when setting them out.

Georgiana S. Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Verbenas.—Verbenas planted in boxes in warm, sunny windows will germinate in a very few days. They can be easily transplanted to beds when the second leaves are well out. When setting out give plenty of bed room, as they are rank growers, and great spreaders. They grow slowly at first, but as soon as the runners begin to grow they send down a few roots at every joint, and run in every direction like race horses. Sunshine, strong soil and plenty of water is their motto. Give them these and large clusters of beautiful, rich, velvety bloom will be your reward.

S. Minerva Boyce.

Wash. Co., Vt., Feb. 8, 1906.

Pansies.—I followed the Editor's directions in sowing my Pansy bed this year. Now I have a bed that is a beauty. I sowed a packet to a row, and in the way that would be the most pleasing contrast. First comes light blue, then black, white, red, yellow, purple, flaked, and not only now, but for two years at least, if they are properly covered this winter, will they repay for all the time and expense. My flowers are my "rest" when everything else looks "blue."

Mrs. O. A. M.

Bradford Co., Pa., Nov. 1905.



IN THE GARDEN.

I walk adown the garden way
All in the green and scented May.
The buds unfold on every tree,
The very earth smells sweet to me.

The blue-bird, in fair livery dight,
Darts through the air in quivering flight;
The robin's note sounds sweet and clear,
Again the Phoebe's call I hear.

The Pansies lift their faces sweet,
The sun's warm skies of love to greet,
And Johnny-Jump-Ups brave and bold,
Once more their saucy eyes unfold.

The spring's warm pulse now leaps and thrills
Through all the yellow Daffodils,
While in the white-robed cherry trees
I hear the drowsy hum of bees.

All nature's thousand voices sing
In welcome to the new-born spring,
And on the banks, late hid by snow,
New flowers bloom, new grasses grow.

O heart of mine! thou canst not still
Remain in winter's frost and chill,
While fragrant Hyacinths at my feet
Their Easter bells are chiming sweet.

On thy dead garden, brown and shorn,
Breaks now a Resurrection Morn,
And o'er thy dead past's bitter tomb
New flowers of faith and hope shall bloom.

Julia L. Horton.

Westchester Co., N. Y.



THE MILKWEED BABIES.

Here's a pretty cradle, dear,
Lined with silk
White as milk;
You can guess the time of year,
For these seeds with wings of down
Are the milkweed babies brown;
When the strong wind whistles clear,
Some brave day,
They lightly fly away.

Dane Co., Wis.

Mrs. M. S. Savage.

THE SPRINGTIME OF THE YEAR.

The birds fly singing from the south,
The wind is warm, the sky is clear
And all the waking world proclaims
It is the springtime of the year.

Along the river's pebbly brink,
The willows wear their garb of gold,
And, where the sunbeams warmest fall
The yellow violets unfold.

The changing clouds are white as wool,
Like waking dreams they rise and pass;
While smoothly flowing in the sun
The river's tide is clear as glass.

The pine-tops waver in the wind,
And to the soft alluring air—
Dear virgins that the wind has wooed,
The Tulips lift their faces fair.

Upon the elm-tree's budding boughs,
All day the robin sits and sings;
All day the apple trees among
I see the blue birds flashing wings.

A wordless rapture fills my heart,
To see the earliest flowers appear;
To watch the earliest grasses start—
It is the springtime of the year.

Windham Co., Vt. Arthur H. Goodenough.

MEMORIAL.

May brings her wealth of fragrant bloom,
To grace the soldier's honored tomb,
On western plain, and sea-girt shore
In blended tints a priceless store,
That Gray and Blue alike may share
This emblem of a nation's care.
These heroes resting neath the rose
Are noble comrades, none are foes,
In peace they slumber side by side
Who nobly fought and nobly died.

Let gentle hands May's blossoms strew
Above the Gray and o'er the Blue,
Not there alone,—our country grieves
For younger sons, and love conceives
No fairer gift for those who rest
Than flowers above each pulseless breast.
For flag and honor fought they well
Beyond the ocean's ceaseless swell,
To right a peoples wrong he died
In peace they slumber side by side.

Bradford Co., Pa. Ruth Raymond.

THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Trailing, sweet Arbutus,
Basking in the sun,
Fruitage of the snowflake—
Tinted every one.
Peeping through the leaf-mould,
Just above the ground,
Where you live in winter
In a sleep profound.

Mariners in Plymouth,
Winter worn and sad,
Gazed with joy upon you,
Making them so glad.
Named you then the "May Flower,"
From their ship of state,
And for thy yearly coming,
Now we watch and wait.

Benton Co., Ark. Mrs. M. A. Plank.

THE DAISY.

Daisy whence come you? whither do you go?
Were you sleeping silently under the snow!
Ah, yes, for the snow still lingers on your brow
Tho' the gold of summer eyes mingles with it now.

Grandmother.

Cuy. Co., O., Jan. 22, 1906.

PENTAS LANCEOLATA.

ASTERS.

A RARE, but easily grown and beautiful, winter-blooming plant is *Pentas lanceolata*, shown in the accompanying engraving. The plant branches and spreads, as indicated, bearing handsome lanceolate foliage, and Bouvardia-like clusters of elegant, tubular, white flowers in abundance throughout the winter. One of these clusters lasts for several weeks in full bloom, and the fragrance of the flowers is delicious. It seems strange that such a desirable, sure-blooming window plant is so rare. There are few florists who know anything about it.



BLOOMING PLANT OF PENTAS LANCEOLATA.

Pentas lanceolata belongs to the Madderwort family, Rubiaceæ, and may be classed as a soft-wooded sub-shrub. It is easily propagated from cuttings placed in wet sand, and the plants soon attain blooming size. To encourage a bushy habit the tops of the branches may be pinched out occasionally, and to keep the plants from blooming until of good size shift them promptly into larger pots as the roots begin to crowd. Any good, rich potting soil with good drainage will develop fine blooming specimens. They like a rather sunny situation and plenty of water while growing and blooming.

Aster Beetle.—Last autumn my Asters were infested with a great many black bugs, which ate the flowers but did not touch the leaves. There were so many it seemed as if each plant was black with them. I put some paris green in an old pepper box and shook a little on each plant. They soon all disappeared, and I saw no more bugs that year. L. G. M.

Vernon Co., Wis., Jan. 3, 1906.

W HEN we compare the Asters of thirty years ago with those of today we begin to appreciate the work of the hybridizer for the flower lovers. It has been a great work of improvement in the flowers; but has the plant lost its old time sturdiness with the old time stiff forms and single flowers? It seems so, for now we read of Aster diseases of several kinds, one very mysterious. I have never been troubled with them so far, and hope they will not appear. I believe a good deal of the trouble is due to soggy beds, sour soil, and unrotted manure, leaves or litter in the

beds. Beds for Asters need to be raised six inches or more above the surrounding surface, according to the porous or non-porous state of the subsoil. The soil needs to be rich and loose, not with fresh, but with old and well-rotted manure. Lime, if dug in once, is good for the Aster bed. I sow my seeds in the seed bed about corn-planting time, and transplant as soon as large enough, setting them eight inches apart if dwarf, and fourteen inches if branching ones. They need frequent workings to keep the soil loose, especially if it is dry. M. H. B.

McDowell Co., N. C.

Tropæolum Peregrinum.—If you want a dainty little vine as a partial screen in a half shady situation, the Canary bird vine is the one. I had a long box on my porch filled with dirt, and trained the little vines upon strings inside my other vines, and they were as pretty as could be—both leaves and flowers. Give it a trial and see for yourself; you will not regret it. H. A. T.

McDowell Co., N. C.

LATE GARDENS.

IT OFTEN happens that the family moving takes place late in the spring, and when household things are put to rights the flower-loving mistress turns her eyes to the desolate garden, which, instead of being a thing of beauty, is a constant eye-sore. Now the question is, what shall we plant? It is the middle of May or perhaps later, and we must remember that some flowers which we usually consider must-haves, must be dispensed with this time, as early planting is essential to success. Sweet Peas must be planted early to do well, so, regretfully, we give them up. But there are many seeds that may be planted yet, though they may be somewhat late in flowering. Stocks, Poppies, Petunias, Phlox, Mignonette and many other annuals will make a good show, and Pansies sown now, and given proper care, will make fine flowering plants by fall. Plant largely of Nasturtiums; they do well in poor soil, and do not object to late planting; few flowers make a prettier decoration, as they light up so well. Gladiolus bulbs may be planted up till late in June, and Tigridias and Hyacinthus candidans may be used to give variety. It would pay you to order some Tea Roses and Carnations from a good florist; a dozen or more of good varieties may be bought for a dollar, and delivered at your home, postage paid. Canary Bird Vine, (*Tropeolum canariensis*) and Morning Glory may be used for climbers, but if your home is likely to be a permanent one, invest as soon as possible in Clematis, Jackmanii (purple) and Henryi (white) being good varieties. In the fall add Honeysuckle, Wistaria and climbing Roses. Nothing contributes so largely to the beauty of a home, as a wealth of climbing plants. In August set bulbs of *Lilium Candidum*, as they will not do well planted later. All other Lilies may be planted in October. Plant seeds now of Daisy, Wallflower and For-get-me-not for next spring's blooming.

J. G. A.

Vancouver, B. C., Mar. 21, 1906.

Coleus.—Last spring I planted a paper of Coleus seeds. I used fine garden soil enriched with old, well-rotted cow manure, firmed the soil, scattered the seeds, sprinkled soil to the depth of about one-eighth of an inch over the seeds, covered with a newspaper, and set the box in my living room. The paper covering was removed every morning and soil sprinkled. The plants began to appear the fifth day; on the seventh day I had twenty-two plants. Then all was plain sailing, morning sun for a while, then all the sun possible, rich soil and plenty of water, and such an array of beauties can better be imagined than described.

Mrs. R. D. Moore.

Jackson Co., Ga.

BEGONIAS FOR SHADE.

AN EXQUISITE bed for a shaded place may be secured at a trifling cost, by starting the seeds of Begonia Vernon, white, crimson, and pink. While the seeds are very small, almost dust-like in fact, they germinate readily, if sown in the way recommended for Cinerarias and other small-seeded plants. When the tiny plantlets appear great care must be exercised to prevent their damping off. Air must be freely admitted to the seed pan, and at the earliest possible moment the plants must be pricked off into thumb pots or another box. A tooth-pick makes a suitable implement for this purpose. This stage safely passed, the small Begonias grow readily and rapidly, and begin to bloom in six weeks. The loveliness of a bed of these Begonias is very striking. They bloom as profusely as the flaunting Geranium, and have a grace and modesty that the latter lacks.

Mrs. W. A. Cutting.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Golden Rod.—The tall, handsome flowers of the Golden Rod may be found in full perfection on mountainous pastures or seaside cliffs in the month of October. There is only one British species, although few plants vary more in their mode of growth. In dry woods the flowers are much smaller, more scattered on the stem, and of a lighter yellow. It is sometimes called Aaron's Rod and Woundwort. The botanical name, *Solidago*, is taken from *solidare*, to unite, because the sap was supposed to possess qualities valuable for healing wounds. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was brought from abroad, and sold in London by herb-dealers. L. L.

Holt Co., Mo., Mar. 3, 1906.

Geraniums.—The universal Geranium cannot be spared from the summer bedding list, and a good way to get a supply of new and vigorous plants is by procuring the seeds from some reliable house, and raising one's own seedlings. New varieties are often secured in this way. The fancy-leaved section is especially fruitful in this sort of variation, and there is always the possibility of originating some valuable variety. The Ivy-leaved section grows as readily from seed as any other.

Mrs. W. A. Cutting.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Nigella.—How many have tried Nigella? It is a beautiful plant for a bed, or to border other beds. Its foliage is fine, and makes up well in corsage bouquets, with its own or other flowers. The mixture comprises white and shades of blue, both double and single. It is an easy plant to grow. Be sure to include Nigella in your order for 1906.

H. E. Clow.

Wilson Co., Kan., Oct. 6, 1906.

PANSIES AS GREAT BLOOMERS.

NO OTHER garden flower will give as many blossoms for as little trouble as the Pansy. It will thrive in any kind of a soil and in any location, shaded or sunny. The majority of people declare that the Pansy can only thrive in a shaded spot; but this is a mistake, for my Pansies are placed in a border where there is no hint of shade, and where they get the full benefit of both morning and evening sun. And they not only grow, but bloom all through the summer,

warm water until the soil is thoroughly wet; and they must be kept warm and moist until the seeds germinate. Some prefer to cover the top of the box with a pane of glass, but this is not necessary. When the plants are vigorous and of the right size transplant to the open ground. If you feed the roots on liquid manure twice a week you will be amply repaid by the wealth and size of your blossoms. If early blossoms are desired the seeds must be planted the fall before, and the bed protected by a coverlet of excelsior or dry leaves. This must be taken off very early



GROUP OF PANSY BLOSSOMS.

Get a packet of mixed Pansy seeds; then place a large pan full of good rich soil in the oven and bake until it is so thoroughly heated that all the weeds and insects will be killed. Get a wide shallow box, about four or five inches deep, fill it with the baked soil to about two inches from the top; then sift an inch-deep layer of soil on top; this is for the seeds. Now sow the seeds in rows, carefully and evenly; and sift over them more soil; sprinkle with

in the spring. This bed must have been thoroughly spaded and made rich with manure, and made coarse by the addition of a little sand. Get the plants in their new home before the days get too warm. After the plants begin to bloom watch them carefully and keep all the seed-pods picked off, the ground moist, and you can't help being successful.

Mary E. Hardy.
Henry Co., Tenn., Feb. 4, 1896

ROOTING ROSES.

I KEEP a box not more than five inches deep and of a size that is not too heavy to move around. I keep woods dirt and sand, half sand and a handful or two of wood ashes mixed well, then I put my slips in rows pressing the soil firmly. I prefer slips to have not more than three joints, two will do—then I turn a glass over each and water well. Notice that it never dries out, and in three or more weeks you will see little leaves beginning to peep out. When there is a branch two inches long, set in a larger box or old tin bucket, with the soil composed of one-third leaf-mould, one-third sand and one-third cow manure well rotted, a handful of slacked lime and several handfuls of wood ashes; have it well mixed. It is very important that all boxes have thorough drainage; there are more failures from lack of drainage than most any other cause. I keep the slips in boxes till they are good strong plants before setting in the bed, and seldom ever lose one
Orange Co., Va. Alton.

Rooting Oleanders.—In spring, after settled warm weather, take small pickle jars, bury them their whole depth in a sunny spot in the yard; now fill with rain- or soft water almost full; take the slips, strip of some of the leaves, put as many as you wish in the jar; turn a glass fruit jar over them; bank all around with soil, leaving half the jar out to give light. After three weeks look at them; if rooted pot in good soil; turn fruit jar over again until growth begins; remove the jar about two minutes once a day. After real growth begins take the jar off; set the pot in a shady place a few days, then back in the sun; pinch to make branch; give plenty of water at roots and overhead.

Mrs. R. T. Ark.

Phlox Drummondii.—On a spot where I had previously burned some rubbish I prepared a nice bed and planted Phlox Drummondii, and such a show of blossoms as I had all summer; it attracted all who passed by. After the heated season was passed, they took on new zeal and seemed to outdo their first blooming season. My experience with them has always been very gratifying. Another interesting thing about them is that from the seed you save, and sow, you will have colors different from any you have had before. If you have a good place, Phlox will sow their own seed.

Mrs. A. J. Evans.

Parke Co., Md., Mar. 15, 1906.

Boston Ivy.—Nothing like Ampelopsis Veitchi. The beauty of its foliage is indescribable in autumn when it takes on its holiday dress. It is more easily controlled than the old English Ivy.

H. A. T.

McDowel Co., N. C.

PETUNIAS.

I FIND Petunias among the best flowers to stand drouth, and the more you pick the flowers, the more blooms you will have. I once had a bed of them that was the wonder of all beholders. I sowed the seed in a box in the house early in spring. I made a bed with plank sides, four by six feet. There was a hollow in my yard into which (after digging out a little deeper) I threw the unsightly rubbish that had collected during the winter; old shoes, broken crockery, etc., also the litter swept off the yard into it. I placed a plank frame around it, and filled it up with good, fine soil, a sandy loam, into which I worked one ten quart bucket of hen-house manure, and one of wood ashes and charcoal. I set the plants about six-inches apart each way. When they bloomed they were so rich and velvety in their coloring, that a friend asked me for seed, thinking they were a new variety. She complained to me the next year that her Petunias were not at all like mine. I looked at them, and lo! they were pale, and faded looking, but a glance at the soil told the secret. Just an ordinary stiff clay soil, with no supply of plant food. It pays to prepare the beds right. Cut back occasionally to prolong blooming.

Henrico Co., Va.

A. R. Corson.

A Grand Flower.—When the Roses began to fade, and the flower border to become dull, what did the sly Papavers or Perennial Poppies do but take matters in their own hands, and spread their own gorgeous blossoms to the breeze!

"Gorgeous!" Ah, better say magnificent! One wonders that the lithe, hairy stem can sustain the weight of the immense flower at its apex. Here is a great bloom, the shape of a tea-saucer, and as large, a deep rich crimson-scarlet glowing like fire, while in its heart nestles a rosette of dusky stamens, held down in the center by a button-like stigma. A neighboring Papaver has large bowl-like blooms, as large as coffee cups, and their color is that rarest of shades in nature, a burning orange red. At the base of the silken petals rests a deep, burnished black blotch, the most brilliant contrast possible.

If you want to surprise yourself, try a half dozen plants of Papaver in your flower garden. If you succeed in getting them to bloom, you will never regret it.

Lora S. La Mance.

McDonald Co., Mo.

Abronia.—This is the native sand Verbena. It is very dainty, growing in the dry sandy places near the coast. The flowers are exactly like the Verbena and fragrant, but of one color only, a pale lavender. It is easily raised from seed, and is most satisfactory. Georgiana Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

HARDLY any flower gives greater returns for the little care it requires than the Perennial Phlox. It is entirely hardy, increases fast, and blossoms for a long season if not allowed to seed. Nothing in my own garden is more admired than a Phlox border three feet wide and about eighty feet long. I tried seeds from various seedsmen in vain, then I bought three plants, or rather I bought two and the florist added one gratis. A friend gave me an old-fashioned white one. This and Pellaton are parents of the hundreds I now have. Eclair was diseased, and I destroyed it. The white one never seeds. I know now that I was in fault, that the seeds I bought did not grow. They will grow from self-sown seeds, and from that I learned a lesson. When the seeds are fully grown, though yet green, I break the branches and lay them on the ground, where they will not be disturbed through the winter. In the spring they spring up literally by thousands. I transplanted them, setting them a few inches apart, keeping only those I like.

Gar Heil.

Macon Co., N. C., Oct. 23, 1905.

It is Campanula Medium.—Do people generally know, I wonder, that Canterbury Bell will give excellent satisfaction in the shade? I grew mine under a big apple tree for several years, and it grew from three to four feet tall, and was literally crowded with blossoms every year. In the course of time the color got "run out," and at last most of the blossoms were pure white. After the tall stem is done blooming I cut it off, and from the roots will spring up short stems bearing the daintiest blossoms imaginable. I have never been quite sure that the plant I mean is the real Canterbury Bell, but it is so called in this vicinity. It has large single bells from two to three inches long, and about one and one half inches across. The plant tapers towards the top, and for this reason I have sometimes thought it might be *Campanula Pyramidalis*. Can you tell from the description, to just which branch of the family it belongs?

Adella F. Veazie.

Knox Co., Me., Mar. 23, 1906.

Celastrus Scandens.—This vine grows wild in Missouri, and it is called Bitter Sweet. It has lovely scarlet berries on, in the late fall. They are beautiful, and as they keep their lovely color, they are fine for winter decoration, also, used to make a salve for rheumatism, cuts and bruises. The vine is perfectly hardy, and I have often wondered why it could not be used as an ornamental vine.

Mrs. Frank Tuttle.

Stevens Co., Wash., July 11, 1905.

A RUSTIC PLANT-HOLDER.

FOR a beauty spot in my yard, I selected a gnarly, branched piece of a large evergreen log. I had it hollowed out and set upright. In the top I put some seeds of Sweet Alyssum, and a bit of Kenilworth Ivy. The Sweet Alyssum, blooming constantly, and the Ivy, covered that old snag until it was grandly beautiful. In the lower cavity of the stump I put a *Nasturtium* (climber) and it did climb about brightening the whole thing with its yellow, scarlet-throated bloom. A scarlet *Verbena*, too, fell to the ground, and twining about made a scarlet pedestal for my stump. But the grandest thing of all was a double white *Balsam* set in the lower cavity, carefully pruned to one stalk, and all blossoms removed when faded; it kept shooting up, and sending out new buds until late in October, when it literally froze to death. It was grand; and one could hardly realize it was so common a plant.

Mrs. Hattie W. Harris.

Darke Co., Ohio.

Sand for Carnations.—Carnations require a sandy soil to do well. The greatest Carnation fields are at Redondo, beside the sea, where the soil is very sandy, and where the salt air reaches them continually. I have seen the most gorgeous Carnations grown at the sea-side towns, where the soil was almost pure sand, while inland a few miles, where the soil was more clayey or adobe, the Carnations were scraggy and without bloom. I make my Carnation bed very sandy and sunny, and give it plenty of moisture. The result is my plants are large, thrifty and full of long-stemmed buds and blossoms.

Georgina S. Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Stocks.—One plant that grows easily from seed and is very beautiful, is the Ten Weeks' Stock. I plant the seed when the ground is warm enough, about May, here in central Iowa, and then watch for them and keep the weeds down, and moisten, if the earth gets too dry; they do the rest. I think sometimes lack of love for the dears, is why some people are not successful with Ten Weeks' Stock.

Mrs. Robert Sherard.

Polk Co., Ia., Mar. 25, 1906.

Spinach.—Spinach derives its name from the Spanish monks, who first used it during fast days. It belongs to the beet family and is generally served as a vegetable, although it makes a delicate and appetizing salad. In the spring, when mint is fresh and green, a few leaves added to the spinach will improve it whether it is served as a vegetable or salad.

Lizzie Mowen.

Allen Co., Ohio, Mar. 24, 1906.

SPECIAL DAHLIAS FROM SEED.

AS THE interest in raising Dahlias from seed is increasing I think it well to give a word of caution. Beautiful Dahlias can be had from seeds the first year if the seeds are sown early, but one must not plant the seeds of special varieties, minutely described, and expect to get those same sorts. Many people (I am one of them) have bought seeds of Century, Collarette, Colossal and other named varieties, hoping to obtain the same varieties described, and while the flowers were of the same general class, single or double, large or pompon, I never got them like the parent. Seven

blackish maroon (no yellow). Two or three were well worth keeping to try again. My conclusion is that unless you have lots of room for the experiment you had better get roots of the varieties sure to be good, and their name is legion.

Geo. S. Woodruff.

Buchanan Co., Iowa., Feb. 12, 1906.

Bulbs for Fall Blooming.—Select plenty of summer-flowering bulbs for fall display. They are sure to bloom freely, and are a profitable investment, as they increase rapidly and are good for use another year. Dahlias look so well along a fence, and brighten and make beautiful odd corners. Tuberous Begonias are unequaled for shaded places. But, after all, the Gladiolus is the queen. Plant them in beds, mass them, and in clumps in the border. They will keep bright when many of the perennials are fading.

Mrs. A. H. Doane.

N. S. Can., Jan. 24, 1906.

Althea.—The Althea is a very desirable hardy shrub which produces large flowers of both single and double form. They bloom late in the summer and continue in bloom for a long time. Last year a small double red Althea continued to bloom till October. The colors vary more than those of almost any other shrub, ranging from pure white through the various shades of red and purple, and some varieties are called blue. Its culture is easy, simply requiring good soil and no particular attention.

W. C. Moliett.

Martin Co., Ky.

An Effective Decoration.—We had the skeleton of a canoe. It was intended to be covered with canvas and painted. We took the frame and lined it with Poultry wire fencing, then with sods. Then filled it with earth, and fixed a sapling trimmed for a mast, another for the bow. We put trailing plants at the edges, and climbers to climb the mast and shrouds (made of wool twine). The rest of the space we filled with blooming plants, and our ship has come in loaded with flowers.

Mrs. H. P. Piper.

Lapeer Co., Mich., Mar. 15, 1906.

Growing Violets and Pie Plant.—An inexpensive way to fix your Violet bed is to put a good frame around it, then have a narrow frame fitted well over that and tack heavy cotton on that. Some give the cotton two coats of linseed oil both inside and out; it is warmer and lasts much longer. A neighbor had his Pie-plant planted in a row and had a frame made to put over it, with cotton painted with linseed oil, and I never saw finer, nor earlier pie-plant raised by an amateur.

Aunt Nan.

Clark Co., Ky., Feb. 3, 1906.



plants from "Twentieth Century" were all different. One was like a mammoth pink Cosmos, one a sulphur yellow, backed and tinged very faintly with pink; another double decorative yellow, one pure white, deep crimson, etc. Most had long stems and were fine. I learned something that may be of interest. I saved the roots of the yellow "Century" and planted them last spring. The first flowers were pink, showing just a faint suffusion of pink. As the season advanced the yellow became more prominent until, by fall, the flowers were like those of the first season. This was the only one, out of fourteen plants (a neighbor took the other seven) that was well worth keeping. Seeds of "Colossal," a French strain, described originally as deep crimson, produced for me last summer every shade from pure white through deep pink to

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE CASTOR-OIL PLANT.

THE possibilities of the Castor-oil plant as a useful, ornamental plant are not understood by the average lover of things that grow. Where a hedge is needed plant the seeds deep in a row, in rich



soil, with here and there a seed of the branching Sunflower, also the Japanese Morning Glory. Thin the bean plants so that they will be three feet apart. The Morning Glories must not be sown thickly along this hedge row, but each vine must have room and the plants that support them must not be over-burdened. The few vines add a touch of grace. The effect of this arrangement is very fine and it lasts till heavy frost. It is an excellent way to hide ugly fences; to divide the flower garden from the vegetable square; and it is fine as a screen for windows or sunny piazzas where a quick shade is needed and where there is no provision for vines in the way of wire or lattice, and is prettier than any of these.

A little, rented home can be made very attractive in this way, and at almost no cost. Where there are no trees the lovely plants give a shady, pleasant look to the place. Before a sunny, unsheltered door, about four or five feet from the steps a row about six feet long such as I have described was planted. In a short while the sunny doorway had become a cool, sheltered spot. When the Tulips had bloomed and the round bed was bare and unsightly, (it was shady and dry, and nothing but bulbs did well there). I sowed it thickly with Castor-oil beans. They came up and were pretty from the first. The plants were never more than a foot tall, though the seeds were from the large sorts. The leaves were small and green, and people thought we had a new bed of Begonias.

The leaves of the Castor-oil plants, are very large and smooth and free from worms. There are many varieties and some of them have rich, dark leaves. They are all very handsome.

Ellen F. Wyckoff.

Iredell Co., N. C.

Seedling Geraniums.—Geraniums from seed bloom when less than a year old. Plant them in fine soil in small cans, and transplant when they have five or six leaves, or when four or five plants seem crowded in an oyster can.

Annie A. Yeager.

Todd Co., Minn.

DESIRABLE PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

SNAPDRAGONS are among the most showy and easily grown. Do not allow them to produce seed and they will continue in bloom for a long time. *Asclepias Tuberosa* is a fine, native plant bearing umbels of bright orange blossoms. One of the most charming things I ever owned was a bed of Perpetual Blooming Phlox. It was a mass of bloom from June until frost. The old varieties of Phlox are pretty but the newer ones have such immense bunches of bloom in so many brilliant colors. The Hollyhock is another old favorite that has been vastly improved, many of the double ones being as beautiful as a Rose. They are fine for clumps among shrubbery, or as a back-ground for smaller plants. *Iberis* or Hardy Candytuft gives a profusion of pure white blossoms in June; it is a good plant for the cemetery. *Galega* is a pretty plant which grows about four feet high and produces large clusters of pea-shaped flowers in abundance throughout the summer. Perennial Larkspurs are among the best hardy flowers, bearing great spikes of bright blossoms in the spring and again in autumn if the stalks are cut back after the first bloom. *Campanulas* or Canterbury Bells should be included in every collection of perennials, they bloom quite early in spring when flowers are scarce. *Arabis Alpina* is a fine edging plant, producing numerous white flowers early in spring. *Lychnis Haageana* is a very attractive plant; the large showy flowers are produced in many rich shades of color. *Gaillardia* produces large blossoms of crimson, orange and yellow from early summer until late in autumn. *Geum* is another long-blooming plant, producing bright scarlet blossoms. Daisies and Pansies, one could not well do without their sweet blossoms, also those of *Chrysanthemum*, and what a lot of choice sorts there are to select from. *Aquilegia* or Columbine is a grand old plant that one never tires of; the flowers are so airy and graceful; they bloom at the same time as do the Herbaceous Spireas and the two make lovely bouquets. *Statice Armeria*, or Thrift, is a fine border plant that produces clusters of pink blossoms all summer; it is a lovely plant to edge beds and walks. There are many other beautiful perennials besides these; with a good collection one will not be without blossoms from early spring until severe frosts.

Jessie Lynch.

Yamhill Co., Oreg., Apr. 3, 1906.

Cobœa Scandens.—If the sisters want a quick growing vine, let them try *Cobœa Scandens*. Sow the seeds in boxes of rich soil as early as possible that they get a good start by the time the ground is warm enough to set them out, where you wish them to grow. They cling to anything they touch, and will grow to any height you wish.

Chemung Co., N. Y.

E. C. R.



FLORAL NOTES FOR MAY.

TO START Chinese Primroses for next winter, plant the seeds in a pot or box, and cover with a pane of glass, the latter part of May or early in June. When well up, pot separately or transplant to about six inches apart in a box of light, rich loam. Set in a cool, shady place and water regularly. Most of the seedlings will bud in autumn.

If the young plants of Gourds, Sweet Alyssum, etc., are attacked by little black flies, a good sprinkling of fine wood ashes while the dew is on will exterminate them.

On receiving bedding plants, remove the wrappings and place the roots in water until refreshed, then plant them out where they are to bloom. After pressing the earth firmly around the roots, water thoroughly, sprinkle a little dry soil over the wet ground to prevent its becoming hard, and shade the plants for a few days, until they become established in their new home.

Fuchsias are much more for rockeries and vases than as bedding plants. Always plant in a cool shady place.—After hardening off well your Cactuses, plant them out-of-doors. If taken from the window garden and set out at once in the sun they are very apt to blister.

Some of the more vigorous roots, as Opuntias and Cereus should be plunged into the ground, for if they are planted out they will grow beyond bounds. All kinds that have poor roots or are in any way unhealthy should have the old soil all shaken from their roots before planting out in a dry, warm, sunny place.

The bulbs of Narcissus, Tulips and Hyacinths that have bloomed in the house should be planted in some out-of-the-way place, and after the leaves die down withhold water; after a year or two they will become strong again. If you will dig around your Pæonies and give each plant a liberal supply of good, well decayed manure, you will have finer flowers and more of them.

Cyclamens that have bloomed during winter should now have a season of rest. Plunge them an inch or more under ground in some cool, shady place.

It is much better to set out plants just before a rain than just after, as the ground is apt to pack, and when dry weather comes will become baked. Plant bulbs in masses rather than in rows. Jessie Lynch.

Yamhill Co., Oreg.

CENTAUREA ODORATA.

IS THERE an annual so nice for cut flowers as *Centaurea odorata*? If so I want to know what it is, for I think *Centaurea* the best one that I have tried. It has all the necessary requirements for a first-rate cut flower. Long stems, fragrance, lasting qualities, and beauty. The colors are very delicate and pleasing to every one. No illustration that I have seen does this flower justice. In the pictures it looks coarse and stiff, but the real flower is dainty, graceful and sweet. Give it a trial and see for yourself, I am sure you will never regret it after having once grown them.

Susan Tucker.

Spokane Co., Wash., Nov. 8, 1905.

A BUSY WOMAN

Can do the Work of 3 or 4 If Well Fed.

An energetic young woman living just outside of N. Y. writes:

"I am at present doing all the housework of a dairy farm, caring for 2 children, a vegetable and flower garden, a large number of fowls, besides managing an extensive exchange business through the mails and pursuing my regular avocation as a writer for several newspapers and magazines (designing fancy work for the latter) and all the energy and ability to do this I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"It was not always so, and a year ago when the shock of my nursing baby's death utterly prostrated me and deranged my stomach and nerves so that I could not assimilate as much as a mouthful of solid food, and was in even worse condition mentally, he would have been a rash prophet who would have predicted that it ever would be so.

"Prior to this great grief I had suffered for years with impaired digestion, insomnia, agonizing cramps in the stomach, pain in the side, constipation, and other bowel derangements, all these were familiar to my daily life. Medicines gave me no relief—nothing did, until a few months ago, at a friend's suggestion, I began to use Grape-Nuts food, and subsequently gave up coffee entirely and adopted Postum Food Coffee at all my meals.

"To-day I am free from all the troubles I have enumerated. My digestion is simply perfect, I assimilate my food without the least distress, enjoy sweet, restful sleep, and have a buoyant feeling of pleasure in my varied duties. In fact, I am a new woman, entirely made over, and I repeat, I owe it all to Grape-Nuts and Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

ALASKA FLOWER GARDENS.

I WANT to tell you about our Alaska flower gardens. There is a great deal of rivalry among the people of Skagway every summer as to who has the prettiest flower garden, and there is often a prize given by some business man to the one with the prettiest garden.

I don't think Sweet Peas could grow nicer anywhere than they do here. I have had them with vines eleven feet long by actual measurement, and such beautiful blossoms, so large, and they bloom all summer, until Jack Frost gets them.

The seeds of very few flowers ripen here. We raise our Dahlias from seeds every year, as the tubers don't ripen sufficiently to keep through the winter. They bloom nicely from seeds, if started quite early.

We have to depend almost entirely on planting seeds every spring, as very few flowers will stand our winters—not that the winters, are so very cold, for I have seen as cold weather in Illinois as we have here, but we have north winds which seem to just dry things up. I have one Rose bush which lived through last winter out in the ground, with no protection at all, but last winter was very mild.

I have an Ice Plant out in the garden now, which measures fifty-eight inches across. It has covered the bed, and lies in the path, and the ends of the branches have been stepped on or I suppose they would be even longer.

S. E. A.

Skagway, Alaska, Sept. 11., 1905.

The Sneeze-Wood Tree.—The Sneeze-wood tree is a native of South America, and takes its name from the fine, snuff-like sawdust it produces. A person cannot saw the wood, without sneezing. Insects and worms leave the tree decidedly alone, as it is very bitter. Its specific gravity is heavier than water; and it is useful for docks and piers as it lasts a long time under water. The wood takes a nice polish, as the grain is close; the color is a light brown.

Georgina S. Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Petunia.—For beauty of coloring and continued succession of bloom, give me a bed of Petunias. They are easily grown and attract a large share of admiration. The double ones are especially gorgeous, and the mixture such as is sold by the packet, yields a rich variety of blooms.

Annie Smith.

Henrico Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1905.

Sweet Sultans.—The Sweet Sultans make large bushes four feet high, loaded with a profusion of large, white flowers. The flowers last a week when cut, and are quite fragrant.

Sister Clare.

Cumb. Co., Me., Nov. 8, 1905.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

I HAD two Chrysanthemum plants last year. As soon as they were done blooming I cut the stems in pieces two or three inches in length, and planted them in a box of moist sand. They soon put out roots, and began to sprout. When they were about three inches high I pinched the tops off, and planted them in soil. In the spring I had about seventy fine plants. Now I have at least two hundred blooms that measures sixteen inches around. I pinched all the buds off leaving but one on a stem. I gave them liquid cow manure twice a week, nearly all summer. Now I have them under a tent to protect them from the frost and wind.

Sallie M. Heisler.

Schuylkill Co., Pa., Oct. 30, 1905.

HARD TO DROP But Many Drop It.

A young Calif. wife talks about coffee: "It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum Food Coffee a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ails.

"At first I thought bicycle riding caused it and I gave it up, but my condition remained unchanged. I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused the trouble for I was very fond of it. At that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied, 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee, some months ago, till last week, when I began again, here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum!'

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drank no other coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so he returned to Postum Food Coffee, convinced that the old kind was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more by insomnia.

"I, myself, have gained 8 pounds in weight, and my own nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit the old coffee that caused our aches and ails and take up Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

THE CHILDREN'S LETTER.

DEAR CHILDREN:—This morning (April 4th) I came from my residence to my office as usual, by the shrub- and tree-lined path along the mill-race. The sun was clear and bright, the air was warm and pleasant, and the robins were singing joyfully in the golden branches of the big Willow trees beyond the mill-dam, while little spring warblers perched upon the overhanging shrubs along the race vied with each other in warbling their sweetest songs. It was such a morning as makes one feel glad and grateful, hale and happy. I thought of you, my dear little flower folks, and how glad you would all be if you could enjoy with me the charming beauty of the spring morning along that lovely pathway. But I will tell you about some of the interesting things I saw.

Not far from the old Butternut tree, Juglans cinerea, that spans the race, stands a black Haw tree (*Viburnum prunifolium*), which is now covered with the fat buds containing embryo clusters (figure 1, *a*), which in a few weeks

will develop into groups of charming white flowers. But I wish to call your special attention to the peculiar curves and loops of many of the branches, a few specimens of which are represented in figure 1, *b, c*, and *d*. The shrub-like tree grows dense, with opposite branches, clothed with shining foliage in summer, and the lovely flowers which come in spring are succeeded by clusters of oval fruits that turn bluish-black in autumn, and taste not unlike a small prune. Birds are very fond of this fruit, and mostly devour it shortly after it ripens. The tree likes a moist place, and in Pennsylvania is found growing wild along streams and in meadows.

At one side, underneath the Black Haw was a little group of beautiful reddish purple rods, about three feet long; and not content with the rich color-beauty of the smooth shoots Nature provided a decoration, last season, of a delicate little wild vine. During winter the leaves dropped off leaving on only the thread-like vine, and this Mr. Eby, the artist, has shown in the initial, figure 2. I just thought how much better it would feel to a little boy who needed chastising if such a handsome rod could be used. But I hardly think any of my little friends would be so naughty as to deserve chastising, even with so handsome a rod. The plant is commonly known as "Kinnikinnik." Isn't that a funny name? It is a species of Dogwood, and is known in botany as *Cornus amomum*.

It grows up to ten feet high, and bears clusters of white bloom in June, succeeded by pretty light blue berries. Near by is another species of Dogwood, *Cornus Stolonifera*, which has bright scarlet rods, and is even more attractive than the Kinnikinnik. And further on is a third species *Cornus florida*, which is the large-flowered Dogwood so showy about corn-planting time.

Passing on I soon came to something which at first sight looked like an inverted turnip, but a more careful examination revealed the head of John Chinaman with his pig-tail standing straight up. All it needed was a little artistic manipulation, and this Mr. Eby supplied, with the result shown in figure 3, *e* showing the turnip-like appearance, and *f* John Chinaman. I "larfed in'ardly," as Artemus Ward would say, when fancy pictured to me

the happy little celestial with his upright pig-tail and I had him sketched, that my little friends might see how quaint he looked. But what do you suppose it was? Just a small gray ball shaded in spots with a darker color. It grew near the top of a wild Rose bush, and was caused by a little insect which stung the branch last summer and deposited its eggs in the pith. As the eggs developed nature caused the enlargement of the stem as a protection until it assumed the shape represented. When cut



Fig 4

figure 3. You will all recognize this as a rose-hip or seed-ball, protected by its little tam-o-shanter cap. It is full of Rose seeds.

Directly back of the Wild Rose stands a little branching tree, part of which hangs over the water. This is the speckled or hoary Alder, *Alnus incana*. The shrub grows from six to twelve feet high, mostly forming a thicket. The plant referred to is beautiful, at this time being covered with brown and gold pendants, as shown in figure 5, *h*. These are the "tails" of staminate flowers, of which an individual, showing the stamens, is sketched at *i*, figure 6, while at *j*, figure 5, appears the pistillate flower, which develop into fruits, remains of which (fig. 5, *k*), stay upon the bush until the next season. The leaves do not develop till after the flowers are gone. They are deep green above and silvery beneath, with prominent veins. For a wet place this shrub is desirable, being showy in early spring, and rather attractive in winter, when its many clusters of empty, black seed vessels, *k*, decorate the bush. But aren't the little spotted snakey flowers curious? When sketching one (figure 7, *l*), Mr. Eby imagined he saw the head, at least he has shown it. The other



Fig 6

"snake," *m*, represents the staminate flowers of the Hazelnut, a near relative of the *Alnus*, both belonging to the Birch family.

A big group of tall specimens of Hazelnut, *Corylus Americana*, grow by the path, near to the office. The bushes are in full bloom now, and are quite graceful and showy, the handsome yellow tails, (fig. 8, *n*), three inches long, swaying from every little branch, and the bud-like pistillate flowers tipped with crimson points, *o*, appearing almost as thickly. A pistillate flower enlarged is shown at *p*, figure 8, and an individual staminate flower at *q*, figure 6. The little birds love to nest and sing in this Hazelnut thicket, and when the birds are gone you will find the little winged clusters showing the hazel-brown nuts hanging thickly, just ready to pull and shuck. Then if my dear little flower folks visit me they can have all the nuts that can be found—and wouldn't we have a fine time nutting?

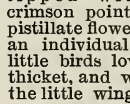


Fig 7

One more note and I will close. You have all heard of the Pussy Willow, but you may not know why it was so called. Mr. Eby has shown the flowers as they appeared in fancy, with ears and tails, figure 9. Aren't they cute? The flowers develop upon the tree as soon as the snow is gone, and are showy, beautiful and fragrant, and in color silver-gray, as is Billy Tibbs, my favorite office pussy. The Pussy Willow, the earliest of blooming shrubs, is a harbinger of sweet springtime



Fig 8



Fig 5



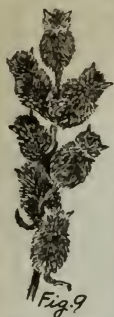
Fig 2



Fig 1



Fig 3



with its returning birds, its fragrant flowers, and its bright, happy days.

Oh, who will sing me a song of spring?

Pussy will-oh-Pussy will-oh.

Your Friend,

The Editor.

LaPark, Pa., April, 4, 1906.

P. S.—The Pussy Willow, sometimes called Glaucous Willow, is known in botany as *Salix discolor*. It is a native American tree, usually growing from five to twenty feet high, with rather long, narrow leaves, tapered at each end, green above and white beneath. The fluffy little flower-clusters, silvery and fragrant, come long before the leaves, and are showy and beautiful.

Young plants are easily started from flowerless twigs inserted in wet sand or soil early in spring. The tree likes a moist soil and sunny situation.

OUR LITTLE FRIENDS.

Every morning Mr. and Mrs. Yellow bird come for their breakfast. How they do love *Aquilegia* seed, and how the children do love to watch them eat it, and to see them carry some seeds to their babies up in the pear tree. Next come two little Wrens. They seem to like the bugs and worms on the flowers better than seed. Then come the Humming birds, five and six at a time. They love the honey in the Honeysuckle flowers best. We can see a little bit of a nest in the pine tree and can see the Humming birds go in and out of it. The birds do not seem to be afraid of us; they eat away if we are close by. We never try to catch them, or to scare them in any way.

We have two Ground Squirrels so tame that they will come up on the step and eat corn. They get very naughty sometimes, and dig holes in the flower beds, and get on the flower stand and dig in the flower pots. Then we scold them, and lay wire screening around the flower stands. The screening keeps them out better than the scolding. There is a Golden Robin's nest in an Apple tree. I can see the young birds' heads when the mother-bird fetches a worm. There are many other birds here; but not so tame as the Yellow, and Humming birds. There is also a big, fat toad that stays in a hole by the garden fence in the day time, but every night about dusk he comes hopping into the yard to the flower beds, to eat up whatever he can catch. He seems to be very busy. The children watch for him every night and he always comes the same road.

Aunt Violette.

Crawford Co., Ohio, Aug. 2, 1905.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Laburnum and Thyme.—Mr. Park.—Why do we never see *Laburnum* advertised? It is one of the most beautiful things I ever saw. I have always wanted to get a root, but can never find it in catalogues or "exchanges." Does it have another name, and have I missed seeing it in that way?

[ANS.—This is *Cytisus laburnum*, a shrub. See shrub seeds in Catalogues.—Ed.]

And now I am in search of an old favorite, the name of which I never knew. We used to call it "Thyme," but I don't think we had any authority for it. At least, I can never find it described in any botany or catalogue under that head. It was a low, running vine, and the leaves were almost round, and about as large as a small pea. Every leaf was variegated with creamy yellow. It endured our Maine winters in the open ground without any protection, and was very fragrant. As nearly as I can remember after all these years, the fragrance of Balm and Lemon Verbena mixed, would best describe it. Can any one name it properly, or tell me where I can get it? It "slips" readily as a Geranium from pieces broken off.

Knox Co., Me.

Adella F. Veazie.

[ANS.—*Thymus variegata* or variegated golden Thyme is advertised by florists at 10 cents per plant. It is not propagated from seeds.—Ed.]

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl ten years of age. I live in the country on a large farm. There are eleven oil-wells on our farm and we are drilling more this spring. We have a large lawn and mamma has it full of flowers. I have a flower and vegetable garden this year. My flower garden consists of Sweet Peas, Zinnias, Asters, Coxcumb, Pansies, Morning Glories and Park's Star Flower. For pets I have a pair of Belgium Hares, named Beauty and Bunny, a blue kitten, named Blue-Bell, and a bantam hen, named Tete. My favorite flowers are Sweet Peas, Lily of the Valley and Feverfew. Mamma is a great lover of flowers and so am I.

Forest Co., Pa.

Esther Head.

Dear Mr. Park:—I thought I would write and tell you about my Grandma's flowers. She takes your Magazine and has the prettiest flowers I ever saw. She lives about twenty-five miles from here so we don't go to see her more than twice a year. I love flowers very much. And she always gives me bouquets, seeds and plants of all her nicest flowers. I am going to try to have a flower garden of my own this year. I am ten years old.

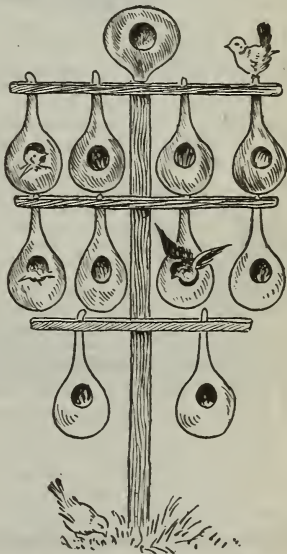
Dodge Co., Minn.

Zoa Cain.

Dear Mr. Park:—We have moved four times this year. I have four sisters and one brother; he is the baby. My favorite flowers are Pansies, Carnations and Roses. My two sisters and I go to school every day.

Howard Co., Md.

Elsie Motley.



CURIOUS HOMES FOR BIRDS.

In the south the Dipper Gourd is readily grown and very productive, and it is a common thing to see a pole with arms as shown in the picture, bearing dozens of Gourds with holes for nesting birds. The Gourds may be secured as shown in the sketch, or they may be hung on by wires. If such bird homes are intended for singing wrens the holes should be an inch wide and slightly more than an inch high. This will keep out the English sparrow, which is likely to dispossess the smaller birds. Another way to use Gourds as nest boxes is to cut the end off of the handle and scoop out a hole a little more than an inch in diameter, then bore holes in the barn weather boarding big enough to push the handle out through. The long neck is unfavorable to the entrance of the English sparrow, while it just suits other little birds that nest in cavities and boxes.

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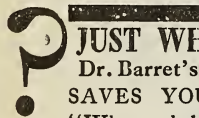
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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I love flowers and am going to have a flower garden this summer. I love the Cyclamen best. I am nine years old.

Sac. Co., Iowa. Naomi Anderson.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a great lover of flowers. We have quite a few flowers. I like to read the Children's Corner. We have lots of Pansies.

Henry Co., Ohio. Eva Woodburn.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl ten years old. I like Pansies; they are my favorite flowers. We have quite a lot of flowers. I like to read the Children's Corner.

Henry Co., Ohio. Mary Woodburn.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am nine years old, I have a little brother and lots of cousins. Mamma loves flowers but we have none now. I have six dolls, one is a big doll and can go to sleep.

Melgs Co., Ohio. Ada Hoskins.

Dear Mr. Park:—Mamma takes your Magazine and I like to read it. I am eleven years old. I think flowers are so pretty, I like Snappdragons, Chrysanthemums, Pansies and Roses.

Knox Co., Ind. Myrtle Pinkston.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am eight years old. I have six little chickens, and love them very much. I have a box of Pansies. I like to read the Children's Corner. My favorite flowers are Roses and Lilies.

Vada Park Brinson.

Pamlico Co., N. C, Sept. 1, 1905.
Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl twelve years old. I have a pet dog his name is Rover, he goes with me to the postoffice and carries the mail home. I live in the country and go to a country school.

Anne Arndel Co., Md. Ethel Hines.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl eight years old. I go to school every day. I have a bird and a dog and two dolls. My mamma has taken your Magazine for several years, and I like to read it too.

Fayette Co., Ill. Ruth Brown.

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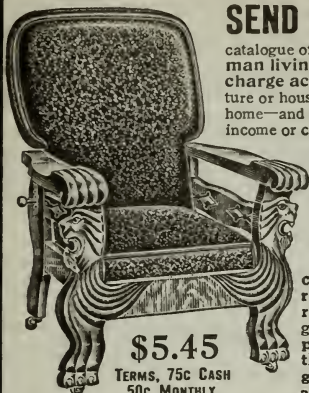
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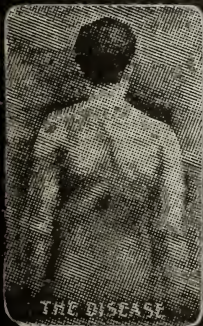
SEND US A POSTAL CARD asking for our free and beautifully illustrated catalogue of furniture, carpets, rugs, stoves, etc., and learn at once how any man living in any quarter of the United States can open a charge account at this great house by mail—buy whatever furniture or household goods he needs—even to the complete furnishing of his home—and pay for it in **SMALL MONTHLY SUMS** according to his income or condition. This is the **World's Greatest Furniture and Household Goods Institution**. It owns and operates fifteen great furniture factories and foundries, and has contracted for the entire output of ten more. It thus sells furniture to you at **FACTORY PRICES** and gives you the same liberal system of credit which enables people of moderate income to have homes that are as good as the best.

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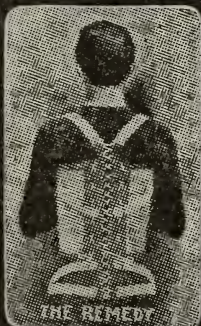
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MEN CURE THEMSELVES easily, and gradually, by taking the remedy in *tablet form* three or four times a day. They like this remedy because they don't have to quit; *it makes them quit* as the dose dissolves slowly in the mouth and takes away all craving for tobacco.

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LADIES Interested in easily raising church money would do well to write the **PETER NEAT-RICHARDSON CO.,** Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky. All we want is the advertising. Write us. When writing please mention Park's Floral Magazine.

\$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A.W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N.Y.



FREE



GOSSIP.

Wild Cucumber.—Dear Friends: I have success with Wild Cucumber by planting the seeds in the spring. I have a lovely one that covers an out-house. Mrs. E. W. Morse.

Wyoming Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1905.

Perennials.—Mr. Park: I fully appreciate perennials. I think as we grow older, and can not give such constant care to tender plants the perennials come in so well, and take such care of themselves. Mrs. R. S. Thuslow.

Mineral Co., W. Va., Sept. 2, 1905.

Big Caladium.—One of our Caladiums taken up last night was 5½ feet high, and the largest leaf 29x42 inches. The tuber was 14 inches in circumference. Who can beat it?

Harper Co., Kan., Oct. 20, 1905. Jas. Glover.

Seedling Dahlias.—Dear Flower Folks: Dahlias would be more popular if the plants always produced fine flowers. I throw away 90 per cent. as worthless. But the saved ones are so good that I do not much regret the loss.

Fannin Co., Ga., Oct. 3, 1905. Mrs. H. H. P.

Dear Flower Folks:—I can think of no better way to get a perennial garden more cheaply and satisfactorily than by ordering the little five-cent plants. I ordered perennial Stock and Poppy plants, among others, and they both blossomed beautifully, which I did not expect them to do.

Mrs. Samuel Currie.

Welch Co., N. D., Oct. 15, 1905.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 104 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

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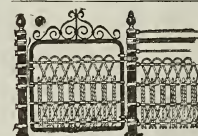


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CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—I am pleased with the seed I purchased last spring. I have a lot of fine specimen plants to carry over this winter. I never experienced such success before with flower seed. It seemed that very nearly all grew. I am an old subscriber to Park's Magazine and have acquired a good knowledge of floriculture through it. Being a lover of flowers, I enjoy reading about flowers, and experimenting with them. I have a small greenhouse this winter and expect great results. I will let you hear from me later.

Geo. Eisenmeyer.

Madison Co., Ill., Nov. 7, 1905.

Mr. Park:—May I tell you my last winter's experience with flowers? In my kitchen, which faces the South, I have two large windows. My gas cooking range, also an illuminating jet, stands between the windows. At one I have a shelf for my plants. First I had a pot of giant Freesias, then an Impatiens sultani, a double yellow Nasturtium, and a basket of small Geraniums. The Freesias (as well as other bulbs) commenced blooming the middle of January, and were a mass of flowers till spring. My Sultani and Nasturtiums were also in constant bloom till nearly the first of March, when they were attacked by aphids. The Geraniums were some of them, in bloom, and as my Hyacinths and other bulbs budded I brought them to that window. My friends say, "How could you keep them with gas in the room?"

At Easter time I had a Bermuda Lily given me, which, after blooming, I put into a light warm cellar till I put my other plants out doors, when I put that with them, giving only ordinary care. After a time I noticed a shoot coming up near the old stalk, then another and another, and each one had a fine large blossom. Is that an unusual occurrence?

Mrs. Lewis Mix.

New Haven Co., Conn., Oct. 19, 1905.

Mr. Park:—I see that you are still after the cats as hard as ever. I am afraid that pussy will have to go, if you attack her so vigorously. The feline tribe may have its place some where on this earthly planet, but I hardly think it can be with our feathered songsters. We have a law, too, in Iowa, protecting our song birds, but I am sorry to say that it is not always enforced. Children should early be taught to love and not to harm any of God's creatures. When a mother insists on wearing stuffed birds or parts of the bird on her hat, it is hard for one to teach her children to be kind to our feathered brothers of the forest. Kindness, like charity, should be taught at home.

One hot day in summer my two small children amused themselves for hours with a rather strange play fellow, you may think. A toad had managed to get into a box, and being unable to get out, they proceeded to make friends with him. The children tied a fly to the end of a thread and held it in front of Mr. Toad's nose. He immediately gobbled the fly up and spit the thread out, much to the delight of the children. This was repeated a great number of times, until the children, tired of the play, released him, and he hopped away, a full if not a thankful toad.

Mrs. Angelyna J. Maurer.

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EXCHANGES.

Flower Seeds for Pressed Wild Flowers. Benjamin Rowley, Vermillion, S. Dak.

Yellow Hardy Chrys. for Cacti, Hardy Pinks and Begonias. Mrs. M. D. Smith, Sweet Springs, Mo.

Geraniums and Begonia slips for Farfugium and Plumbago. Iva H. Allen, So. Paris, Me., R. 2, Box 63.

Sansevieria root or Bryophyllum plants for Hop root. Mrs. E. S. Warner, Fogartyville, Fla.

Dahlia and Gladioli seeds for other seeds and plants. Edith W. Skofield, Brunswick, Maine.

Cal. Privet and Lilacs for Petunias, Phlox and Lilies. Allison Holcomb, Mellette, S. Dak., Box 96.

Dahlias, Delphiniums and Rose of Heaven for Plants. Mrs. M. L. Adams, 403 Elm St., Camden, N. J.

Gladiolus bulbs for Tigridia. Write. W. H. Wright, Thayer, Iowa, R. D. 2.

Yellow Daffodils and Hardy Garden Lilies for Hot-house Plants. Jennie Smith, Taylorsville, N. C.

Bulbs of Double Dahlias different colors for Clematis and other plants. Nelle E. Angle, LeRoy, Mich.

Hardy Coreopsis and Oleander for Hoya and Fig Tree. A. B. Crawford, 1602 Ind. Ave., Laporte, Ind.

Periwinkle and Sweet William for Hydrangeas and Pæonies. Mrs. Lizzie Eastman, Hawk's Nest, W. Va.

Mixed package of flower seed for rooted Geraniums. Mrs. C. O. Armstrong, Beicegel, N. D.

Power seeds, for seeds and plants. M. A. Mottern, Mid-dletown, Maryland, Route 45, Box 30.

Ark. wild flower plants and Ferns for Kansas wild flowers Daisies etc. Mrs. Grace Markley, Huntsville, Ark.

Periwinkle (blue), and Thyme for Rhysostegia (pink), and Monarda. Mrs. R. L. Mann, Walpole, Mass.

Chrys. and Moss for Hardy Myrtle and Geraniums. S. B. McElwee, Canon City, Colo., 322 N 3 St.

Dahlia tubers and Madeira bulbs for Geraniums and Caladiums. Mrs. Susie Holder, Worthington, Ind.

Calla Lilies and Violets for Bleeding Heart and Tuberoses. C. D. Sykes, Santa Clara, Cal. Box 444.

Shooting Stars, yellow and violet for bulbs of Begonias. Mrs. M. E. Seeley, Arroya Grande, Cal., Box 35.

Colo. Wildings and Shrubbery for double Roses and Chrysanthemums. Mrs. E. G. Blake, Johnston, Colo.

Young Evergreen Cedar Trees for Hemlock or Herb seeds or plants. Mary A. Pfeiffer, Cumberland, Va.

Blue English or California Violets for Begonias and Snowball. Mrs. F. L. Stephens, Mart, Texas.

Dahlias or Flower seeds for seeds of Nicotiana Sanders or Cannia roots. D. A. Seeley, Flint, Mich.

Lilacs, and Bridal Wreath for Fuchsias and Pæonies. Mrs. B. M. Rogers, Clear Springs, Ark.

Clematis Paniculata for plants and bulbs not in my col. Mrs. R. A. McCurdy, 1404 Clara Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Native Ferns and other plants for Pansy plants and Gloxinias. Annie L. Welsh, North Branch, Va.

Four Dahlia bulbs for one well-rooted Clematis. Mrs. S. E. Ceane, 26 Pleasant St., Leicester, Mass.

Five complete years (1900 to 1905) of Park's Journal for Gloxinias. Mrs. Chadwick, Kenora Ontario, Can.

Cinnamon Vine bulbs, Clematis Crispa for other plants. Write. S. A. Bryan, Kewansville, N. C.

Golden Glow and Poppy seeds for Carnations and Verbena seeds. Lena Smith, Detroit, Mich. Sta. 2, Box 18.

Roses, Hardy Vines and Lilies for plants or seeds. Write. L. E. Summerfield, Yates Center, Kan. R. 1.

White Clematis and Hardy Roses for Geraniums and Begonias. Mrs. S. M. Hagan, Chapeze Ky.

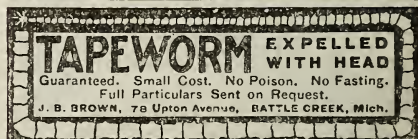
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MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I love flowers, especially Dahlias, Geraniums, Chrysanthemums and Snowballs. I very seldom read, but I always like to read your Magazine. I have three sisters and four brothers. Henrietta Lieland.

Shelby Co., Md.

Dear Mr. Park:—We enjoy your Magazine so much. I like to read the poetry and Children's Corner. I am twelve years old and I am in the fifth grade. I have a pet deer and she is so gentle. We call her Minnie, she eats from our hands. Edith Poplewell.

Santa Fe Co., N. Mex.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am fourteen years old. We have eight different kinds of Roses, we are all fond of flowers. I think different kinds of flowers are so beautiful. I go to school. I like Daffodils, Daisies, Sweet Peas, Roses and China Asters, they are my favorite flowers. Effie Pinkston.

Knox Co., Ind.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl twelve years old. My mother has taken your Magazine ever since it was printed. I have for pets a cat and a little dog. I go to school every day. We have the most flowers in town. A. B. Mires.

Carroll Co., Ill.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little boy eleven years old. I haven't missed a day of school this term. When I went to milk the cows this morning what do you think I found? I found a little Jersey calf. I love flowers. I have no favorites, for I think they all are very pretty.

Jefferson Co., Kan.

Renel Wilbur.

Dear Mr. Park:—Mamma and Grandma are great lovers of flowers. I am a little school girl fourteen years old. I have four dolls, a doll bed, wash stand, table, a set of little dishes and six sets of marbles and several other toys. I have a dog twelve years old. His name is Sam. I also have my great grandfathers trunk that he kept his letters and papers in. I keep my dolls in it. My favorite amusement is reading. Bryant is my favorite poet. Allie Clement.

Wise Co., Texas, March, 21, 1906.

QUESTIONS.

Rose Bugs.—Will someone give a remedy for Rose Bugs, or tell us what will prevent them from destroying Roses, Apples, Grapes, and in fact almost everything in the garden that one cares for. They come about June 15th and stay from two to three weeks.—Mrs. Miller, N. Y.

Rose and Carnation Pest.—An insect the size of a Chinch-bug, light green, with wings, troubled my Roses and Carnations last summer. They appeared in hundreds. Insect powder would not destroy them. They would fly away when disturbed. What remedy shall I use to eradicate them?—K. J. S. Iowa, Jan. 25, 1906.

GOSSIP.

Seedling Abutilons.—Mr. Park: I am sixty-six years old and an invalid, but have been successful in raising Abutilons from seeds. They are just as easy to raise as any common annual. What one old woman has done anyone else can do—buy the seeds and raise all the plants you want. Mrs. M. A. B.

Johnson Co., Ark., Oct. 15, 1906.

Window Flowers.—Dear Friends: I often wonder why more people do not spend a little time each day in flower culture. The work is fully repaid in health and enjoyment. I have excellent success by the helpful advice of friends, and by studying the Floral Magazine as I would a text book. In my window garden are Asparagus plumosus, Pierson Fern, Asparagus sprengeri, Nicotiana and Chrysanthemums in variety; but the plant that receives the most praise from strangers is a large Salvia which bloomed freely all summer, and is now a mass of scarlet flowers, apparently none the worse off from transplanting. Those who use stove heat can protect their plants at night by throwing a heavy comforter over them, the support reaching above the tallest plants. Della Buck.

Jasper Co., Iowa, Oct. 18, 1905.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—Your Magazine which I receive every month is a source of great help to me in the culture of my plants, of which I have a great many. Bertha Grant.

Hancock Co., Ohio.

Mr. Park:—We have taken your Magazine for six years, and I like it very much. It has helped me to raise flowers. I am always glad when a new copy comes. Nothing interests me so much as flowers. Amy Pruet.

Cedar Co., Mo., Aug. 12, 1905.

Mr. Park:—I like your Magazine better than any other floral journal. The exchange column is alone worth its price. The index makes the bound volumes handy for reference.

Mrs. C. C. Spa.

Adams Co., Ind., Feb. 8, 1906.

Mr. Park:—I like your little Magazine so much. I would not care to do without it—it is so full of information on flowers.

Mrs. E. M. Hathaway.

Cheshire Co., N. H., Feb. 7, 1906.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Rose.—A dwarf Rose with crimson flowers no larger than a nickel grew beside the doorstep in my childhood home in dear old Ohio, and I have never seen any such since. What is it, and where can it be obtained.—Mrs. S. S. Long, Langley, Wash.

Ans.—It is a variety of Rosa Centifolia, commonly known as Dwarf Bergundy Rose. Doubtless some of our readers could supply it in exchange.

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how easy it is for them to cure their eyes of disease and restore sight at home with my new method.

I WANT TO SEND THEM ONE OF MY 80 PAGE BOOK ON EYE DISEASES **BOOKS FREE** 64 PAGE BOOK ON EAR DISEASES

To those having any of the above named diseases. In this book I fully describe the various forms of eye diseases, the conditions that cause them, and illustrate with colored pictures the appearance of eyes afflicted with various diseases.

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Book is really an encyclopedia on the eye and its diseases, and this is the book I want to send free.

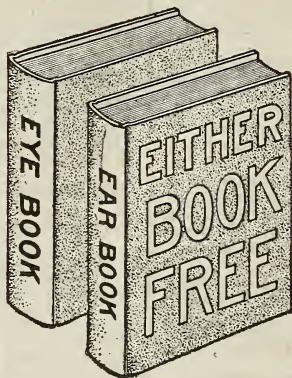
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of a new and simple method of curing these afflictions at home, with very little expense.



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perhaps you have some friends who are, and would like to know how to cure themselves at their own home. To get my books in the hands of every afflicted person, I ask every reader of this paper to send me the names and addresses so I can send free of charge, my eye book to those having eye diseases, and my ear book to those having ear diseases. I will greatly appreciate every reader's help in sending me these names, and so will your friends appreciate this book, treating on their disease.

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Book tells all about Absorption Treatment, explains the principle of the new method, why it is superior to the hard method of the past, how this new treatment is applied, the results it produces, etc.

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